Maskillon Independent.

VOL. XXIII-NO. 43.

MASSILLON, OHIO, APRIL 16, 1886.

WAIT FOR THE α

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILD-ling CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash

ESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Eric street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Trac-tion Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON RULLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufac-tures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bot-

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Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures

PHYSICIANS:

Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence 241 East Main street.

Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M. 12 M. to 2 P. M. 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

PR. W H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and to 9 p. m.. Office open day and right.

Massillon Railroad Time.

P. F. W. & C. R. R.

GOING WEST.

R. R. Time.

3 52 а. м. 10 24

1 55 P. M.

GOING EAST, 1 12 P. M.

C. L. & W. R. R.

New standard, 90th Meridian time.

W. & L. E. R. R.

DIRECTORY.

CITY OFFICIALS.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—S. C. Bowman.
Clerk—Jos. R. White.
Solicitor—E. G. Willison.
Marshal—Adam Wendling.
Engineer—D. A. Miller.
Tressurer—J. W. Foltz.
Council—1st Ward, George Snyder, Peter Sailer; 2d ward, Henry Huber, Wm. Overton; 3d Ward, H. A. Williams, Robert Reay; 4th Ward, Geo. Rink, George Bullach.
Board of Education—S. A. Conrad. J. G. Warwick, W. B. Humberger, Dr. T. C. Miller, W. H. Justus and Henry Huber.

TOWNSHIP.

TOWNSHIP.

Clerk—Louis A. Koons.
Treasurer—Martin Schafer.
Justices of the Peace—Thomas Blackburn, Josiah Frantz and R. H. Folger.

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clinton Lodge, No. 47, meets in Masonic Hall, Mill street, second and last Monday of each month. W. S. S. Rogers, Sec'v.

Hiram Chapter, No. 18, meets in Masonic Hall, first Tur-day of each month. Z. T. Bullelly,

Massittor Commandery, No. 4 K. T., meets in Masonic Lali, second Thursday of each month. John A. Shoemaker, Recorder

Sippo Lodge, No. 48, meets in Odd Fellows Hall corner of Main and Mill streets, every Monday evening. Chas. Higginbotham, Sec'y.

Massillon Lodge, No. 484, (German) meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellow Hall, corner of Main and Erie streets. John Kopp, Sec'y.

Enreka Encampment, No. 24, meets first and third Fridays of each month, in Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Main and Mill streets. H. Huber, Scribe.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Perry Lodge, No. 87, meets every Thursday even ing in Beatty's Block, Main street.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Tuscarawas Lodge, No. 70, meets every Tuesday evening, in hall over Union National Bank.

6. A. B.

Hart Post No. 134 meets in K. P. Hall, on second and fourth Friday of each month.

Daniel Ritter Camp No. 24 meet every first and third Friday of each month in K. P. hall.

DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS.

The Massillon Daughters of Veterans meet in K. P. Hall, on second and fourth Saturday afternoons of each month. Miss Daisy Roof, Sec'y.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

urdays of each month at 2 o'clock, in Welker's Hall, Main street. Mrs. S. O. Eggert, Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL UNION.

Massulon Council of the National Union meets on the 1st and 3d Monday of each month in the A. O. U W. Hall. C. F. Von Kanel, Sec'y.

Perry Grange No. 694, meets first and third Sat

John Ellis, Adj't,

Chas. G. King, Orderly Serg't.

ODD FELLOWS.

Trustees-C. N. Oberlin, Andrew Smith and

12 00 M. Night

. 7:00 a. m. | No. 1 .

3:37 pm 7:10

..... 1:00 a. m.

No. 5.......... 1:20 p. m., No. 4... 7........... 5:50 a. m., 6... 9........ 6:40 p. m., 8...

9 07 л. м.

Local Freight, 7 06 "

Local Freight 11 55 A. M.

Going North.

Going South.

Abel James.

City Time, 4 27 A. M. 10 59

2 30 P. M.

5 53 " 7 41 "

3 24 P. M.

Going South.

Going North.

8:12 a. m12:30 p. m 8:35 p. m.

H. B. GARRIGUS, M. D. Physician and Surgeon,

Office hours, 8 30 to 10.30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.

H. C. ROYER, M. D. SURGEON.

Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

REED

About April 1st.

Massillon Independent.

[2011000001100 17 1000.]				
H. C.	BROWN,		Administrator.	
Office	2d. floor, F	Room No	. 8, Opera Block.	
	Terment	t Ruher	rintions	

 One Year, (in Advance)
 \$1,50

 Six Months
 1,00

 Three months
 50

 Job Printing.

Our facilities for doing Job Work are complete We have three steam presses and all the new styles of Type. We shall keep up to the art by constantly increasing our stock, and shall at all times be ready to execute anything from a visit-ing card to a mammoth poster, at short notice and at fair prices.

Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS.

W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros, store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Overa Block.

H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, Sibila's block Erie street, Massillon, O. Will attend to all business intrusted to his care in the Federal Courts, Northern District of Ohio and Stark and adjoining counties.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Attorney at Law, in H. Beatty's block, in the rooms formerly occupied by R. H. Folger.

A. PINN, Attorney at Law and Notary Pub-lic. Office in Bammerlin's Block, Erie

Ohio. Office No. 16, East Main street, up tairs. Business intrusted to his care in this and adjoining counties and in the U. S. Courts will receive promot attention.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. J. E. McLain, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

RIRST NATIONAL BANK, Eric street, Massilion, Ohio. \$150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

DETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesaid Cigar dealer Factory corner Eric and Tremont streets.

DHIL BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUCCISTS.

A RTHUR FISHER & CO., Druggists and Chemists. Prescriptions carefully compounded. No. 9, South Erie street.

T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Chio.

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W. JEFFRIES, Dentist, Beatty's Block, ber plate. Teeth inserted on hard rubber plate. Filling also attended to.

R. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

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WATKINS BROS., Dry Goods, Notions, Etc. No. 20, East Main street.

THE MASSILION BEE HIVE CASH STORE, Special departments: Domestic Dry Goods, Silks and Fancy Goods, Notions and Hosiery, Carpets and Oil Cloths and Merchant Tailoring. Allman, Putman & Leighley, Proprietors.

REED'S DRY GOODS STORE, Massillon, Ohio Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

I UMBERGER & SON, dealers in deneral Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street.

FURNITURE.

TAMES A. HACKETT, Furniture Dealer, Wall Paper, Curtains, etc., No. 16, West Main st. JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Un dertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

CROCERIES.

ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

LBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provis-ion Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East A land land of the land of the

HARDWARE.

A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Eric Street.

F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

Newspaper ARCHIVE®

TINNERS. TENRY F. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tin-and North. Fresching every Lord's Day at 10½ west Main street.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Hill street, between Plumb and North. Fresching every Lord's Day at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Rev. J. E. Mann, Pastor.

THE STRIKE. Deputy Sheriffs Held Responsible for the Riot and Bloodshed at

East St. Louis. St. Louis, April 14.—Coroner Woods resomed the inquest yesterday morning on the victims of Friday's shooting. A number of witnesses were examined, their testimony being mainly a repetition of that given Monday. The inquest was concluded and a ver-

Massillon Independent.

H. C. BROWN, - ADMINISTRATOR.

dict rendered to the effect that the deceased persons met their death at the hands of the deputy sheriffs now in jail at St. Louis and holding them responsible therefor. It is probable that a requisition will now be issued for the deputies by Governor Oglesby, and that they will be taken to the Belleville Jail under escort. They will then very likely be admitted to bail, the railroad

company going on their bond.

EAST ST. LOUIS, April 14.—The railroads centering in East St. Louis made very little progress to-day in resuming traffic. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was the sole exception, that road having all its old men at work again. The other roads find it difficult to secure new men, and the old ones will not return to work. The ones will not return to work. The strikers remain passive, and are amused at the efforts of the railroads to secure men. The military are still on the ground, but how long they will remain is a matter of uncertainty. The officers in charge keep Governor Oglesby posted by telegraph as to the situation of affairs and it is thought that by tomorrow the Governor will definitely determine the length of the militia's stay. Colonel Smith, who commands the levee forces, said that both the new men who would be willing to go to work and such of the strikers who might desert to go back are afraid to do so. Not that the protection is insufficient, but because they fear a withdrawal of the militia in a few days, in which case they would have cause to regret their return to work. He thought the troops should be either increased and kept on the ground or re-

turn at once. ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12.—Yesterday was one of absolute quiet in East St. Louis. Gen. Reece, with his force increased by the seven additional companies which arrived Saturday night and early Sunday morning, has been able systematically to cover every strategic point in the city, and any fear which may have been felt from the torch of the incendiary has almost entirely ceased. As a matter of fact, the alarm which permeated the city before the arrival of the troops seems very materially lessened, and it is now believed that the worst is over.

After making a tour of the city and conversing with all classes of residents, the impression is conveyed that the arrival of troops was believed from the first to be the only and natural outcome as a relief from the confessed inability of the civil authorities to enforce order. Many of the resident workingmen, although classed among the strikers, express satisfaction at the fact that the troops are in the town. The soldiers have not yet been compelled to do any firing, and, unless the present quiet belies the actual condition of affairs, the commanding officer expresses the belief that no actual demonstration will be required from the troops beyond that of their presence until the existing difficulties have

The funeral of three victims of the tragedy of last Friday—Driscoll, Washington, and Boner-occurred yesterday morning from St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church. A mass was cele-brated early in the forenoon and about 9:30 o'clock the funeral column proceeded to the cemetery. Three hearses followed each other, and were followed in turn by about fifteen carriages and other conveyances. On the sidewalk flanking the carriages were about fifteen hundred Knights of Labor, Knights of Honor, and other labor organizations, who marched in regular order, proceeding in this way to the cemetery. At the head of this body of marchers was the mayor, the city clerk, the chief of police, and the twelve patrolmen, who constituted the entire protective force of East St. Louis. A band of music preceded the labor organizations and sounded a funeral dirge. The column marched by a circuitous route from the church, keeping east of the relay depot, where the main body of the troops are stationed, but passing by the front of the Green Tree house, near which the tragedy occurred, and proceeding out Broadway to the ceme-In the afternoon the funeral of Maj. Rychman and Mrs. Pfeiffer, two other victims, took place, the body of the latter being taken to the city of St.

Louis for interment. Early in the evening an order was issued directing Col. Smith and the 8th infantry to patrol that portion of the city lying between the Mississippi east to the main line of railroad leading to bridge across the river, and Lieut.-Col. Culver with the 5th infantry was ordered to patrol the section east of the relay depot. The specific orders to the officers are to disperse all crowds of men, even in squads of two or three, and in case of assault or resistance to arrest the offenders and turn them over to the sheriff. In case of resistance such as imperils the lives of the troops or the public peace they are authorized to employ all the force at their disposal. This is in strict compliance with the written authority of the sheriff of St. Clair county.

Sr. Louis, Mo., April 13.—There are very strong indications that the strike in East St. Louis is broken, and that within a week it will be numbered among the things of the past. This morning all the teams of the transfer company went to work as usual, and a large number of extra men and teams had to be called into requisition to move the immense quantity of blockaded freight. The Ohio & Mis-sissippi and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy roads had their full complement of men at work, and were doing about one-third of their usual business. As a rule the other roads had about two-th-rds of the regular running force engaged. There is a manifest disposition on the part of nearly all of the roads to have nothing to do with their old men who have been prominent in the strike. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, however, has taken back all

nearly all of its platform men are new

NEW YORK, April 13. -Jay Gould was indignant when told of a genuine rumor that he and Mr. Hoxie were again negotiating for peace with Mr. Powderly. "It is not true." Mr. Gould exclaimed. "This company has been deceived by Powderly and his committee for the tee for the last time, and we will have nothing whatever to do with any of them. The striking knights do not them. The striking knights do not obey Powderly and his committee. The show of authority is barren of results. They have no power, and so do not wield any. So far as the Missouri Pacific is concerned I have long since considered the strike at an end."

He added that he could not see by what process of reasoning any one could hold him responsible for the strike at East St. Louis and its results. "I have no property on that side of the river," he said, "no interest in any, and no part in the management of any of the roads centering there.'

Secretary Manning was able to spend several hours in the office, Friday. Jacob Heck, an alderman of Racine,

Wis., shot himself dead because of his defeat for re-election. Henry W. Thomson, a lawyer and journalist well known in Chicago, died

Monday in Cincinnati. Thomas P. Aleshire, a prominent democratic politician of Ohio, died at Gallipolis on Saturday night.

Under the Clark liquor law, all the saloons in Waterloo. Iowa, have permanently closed their doors.

Some miscreant at Erie, Pennsylva-nia, poisoned a family of six persons, three of whom are not likely to survive. Joseph Pulitzer has resigned his seat in congress from New York, preferring to give his whole attention to the

John Welsh, minister to England during the administration of President Hayes, died at Philadelphia Saturday morning.

Three army officers are taking to St. Augustine, to be imprisoned in Fort Marion, seventy-six Apaches of Geron-

Dr. J. H. Arnett, Superintendent of the American Express company, died Tuesday at Niagara Falls, from an apoplectic stroke. A feature of the fisheries exhibition

at Chicago is the hatching of three million whitefish eggs taken last fall at Northville, Michigan. P. J. Grogan, an alderman-elect from the Fourth ward of Milwaukee, has

been arrested for assisting various persons to vote illegally. At Effingham, Illinois, Mrs. H. B. Kepley ran against her husband for school trustee, and defeated him by a majority of twelve votes.

The freight shipped eastward from Chicago last week was less than 19,000 tons, as against 64,152 tons for the corresponding week last year. The drivers on the street-car lines in

Milwaukee have made a demand for \$2 per day. The city company is unwilling to grant the increase. Bishop Dwenger has decided to expend \$20,000 at Fort Wayne in erecting an asylum for the Catholic orphans of

the diocese of northern Indiana. John R Featherson leading phy sician of Indianapolis, who suffered

greatly from rhenmatism died Tuesday from an overdose of morphine. Trains on the Northwestern road,

during Wednesday night, killed Isaac Utter at Dixon, Illinois, and John Crill, an Ogle county stockman, at Elgin. As Secretary Manning will not attempt to resume duty at the treasury

lepartment, his friends propose that he be appointed minister to Austria. John M. Rountree, an old and influential citizen of Chicago, formerly attorney for Cook county, shot himself

dead in a gun store Monday evening. The members of the paid fire department of Philadelphia have decided to join the Knights of La or, in the hope

of securing an increase of compensa-The treasurer of the United States reports that out of a total coinage of

226,946.111 standard silver dollars, there were in circulation last Saturday 52,-264.396. A jury in London promptly acquitted Hyndman and three other socialist

leaders of the charge of inciting the

recent riots in Hyde Park and Trafalgar square. The saloon-keepers of McGregor.

lowa, sent their liquors into Wisconsin and pulled down the blinds until the Clark law can be carried to the supreme court. Sixty employes of the Central branch

railway shops at Atchison, Kausas, quit work Siturday afternoon, in response to former appeals from the Knights of Labor.

John H. Noyes, the founder of the Queida community, died at Niagara Falls, Ontario, Tuesday. He was born at Brattleboro, Vermond, in 1811, and was a cousin of ex-President Hayes.

It is said that several hundred mining experts and capitalists of Michigan are about to start from the upper peninsula for Alaska, on account of representations made by Governor Swineford. The late Ann J. Morcer, of Philadel-

phia. bequeathed an estate in Montgomery county, and \$100,000 in cash, to establish a home for infirm Presbyterian clergymen who do not use tobacco. Five hundred school-boys at Troy New York, struck for a single daily

session of four hours, threw stones and mud at the police, and forced the school board to listen to a statement of grievances. T. V. Powderly has written to Congressman O'Neill that the labor arbitration bill is the best that could have

been passed, although it will not be the means of settling all disputes between capital and labor. President Cleveland has nominated Howell E. Jackson, senator from Tennessee, to be judge of the Sixth circuit; Frank H. Dyer to be marshal for Utah.

and Robert C. Jordan to be surveyor

of customs at Omaha. Mrs. John A. Logan, who is managing a ball in Washington, in the quarters of the Chinese legation, for the benefit of the Garfield hospital fund, has received an anonymous warning of a political boycott.

S. Barnes of Grand Haven, Mich. has been awarded \$100 damages against Judson Rice, whom Barnes charged & Quancy, however, has taken back all with alienating his wife's affections. office, and I will make no exper of its old switchmen but three, while The case was the most noted ever tried during the middle of a session."

in Grand Haven county.

Henry H. Porter has organized in Indiana a company with \$5,000,000 capital to operate the Chicago and Great Southern road, which he recently purchased under foreclosure for \$501,000. The directors are all Chicagoans.

Under a warrant from the court of general sessions at New York an offi-cer arrested James A. Richmond, pres-ident of the Broadway Surface Railroad company, as the direct result of the confession of Alderman Waite.

Twelve or more citizens of La Porte have been summoned to Washington by the judiciary committee of the senate to testify as to acts of offensive partisanship by Edward Hawkins, nominated to be marshal for Indiana. Judge Gresham has decided not to

appoint a receiver for the Chicago and Atlantic road on the application recently heard, but holds that the owners of coupous are entitled to a receiver for their interest, and to a foreclosure if not paid. The officers of the First brigade of

Ulinois militia are very indignant over the selection of a permanent camp at Springfield, and some of them threaten to resign unless a separate encampment is secured in the northern quarter of the state. Thaddeus Fairbanks, the scale in-

ventor, who was knighted by the emperor of Austria, died Monday at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, in his ninetieth year. He aided with a generous hand the religious and educational interests of his state.

In the railway wreck at Deerfield. Massachusetts, several lives were saved through the heroism of Henry C. Couillard, of Charlemont, who was being taken to jul for selling liquor. The railroad authorities have started a movement for his pardon.

The governor of Texas sent a militia company from Pearson to report to the mayor and sheriff at Laredo. General Roberts and staff are on hand with two companies and a conference in regard to the recent riot is being held with the civil officials.

The earl of Shaftesbury, while riding in Regent street, London, Tuesday, drew a revolver and discharged the contents of all the barrels into his body, dying almost instantly. He had been greatly depressed by illness. He leaves a widow, a son, and five daughters.

The book-bindery of Charles Lowell, n New York, where one hundred girls are employed has twice been set on fire by a messenger-boy named William J. McNicholl, who confessed that he attempted to destroy the building so that he would no longer have to work there.

The Iowa legislature commenced impeachment proceedings against Auditor Brown, but the court took an adjournment to May 19. The accused reported himself are having bean head. ported himself as having been bank-rupted by his official troubles and was allowed to employ three attorneys at the cost of the state. On a writ of habeas corpus, the crim-

inal court at St. Louis released the deputies who fired on the mob last last Friday. But they were immediately rearrested, at the instance of the authorities of East St. Louis, and will await a requisition as fugitives from justice.

A fire in the Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia burned many valuable pictures and damaged several pieces of statuary. A Lake Shore car, carrying eleven pouches of mail from the west for all points east of Toledo, was burned during Wednesday night near Oak Harbor, Ohio. The Northwestern road is anxious to

build a track from Evansville to Janesville, Wisconsin, over which to run through trains to St. Paul, at a cost of \$250,000. The company asks citizens interested along the line to furnish the right of way, when the tracks will be laid within ninety days. I. T. Koehler, pastor of the German

Evangelical church at Watertown, Wisconsin, borrowed from various friends small sums aggregating \$500, stole the funds of a church concert. beat clothiers and jewelers, and fled. He wrote back from Detroit that he was about to cross to Canada.

The April report of the national department of agriculture shows a reduction of 5 per cent from last year in the area seeded to winter wheat, Illinois leading the decrease. California exhibits the best condition. The damage by the Hessian fly has been very slight.

The national convention of furniture manufacturers is in session in New York, with more than 100 delegates present from the chief cities of the union. Resolutions were adopted declaring arbitration the proper means of settling disputes and condemning boycotting as opposed to the principles of free government. The grand jury at New York has

brought indictments for bribery against fourteen members of the board of aldermen of 1884, in connection with the granting of the Broadway railroad charter. All the accused were arrested Monday by the police and locked up at headquarters. Recorder Smyth fixed their bail at \$25,000 each. The First national bank of Macomb.

Ill., has decided to relinquish its charter and retire immediately from business. The bank is on a sound footing, having a surplus of \$120,000 over its capital stock of \$160,000. The reason for the move is that the president and chief stockholders desire to retire from business.

Col. Fry, a prominent lawyer of Atlanta, Ga., has filed a writ of lunacy against Judge McKay, the federal justice for the Atlanta district, and demands the appointment of a commission to inquire into his sanity. The action has caused intense excitement in Atlanta. A meeting of the bar was called, but with the exception of debating the matter the lawyers took no action to stop proceedings. Judge McKay is accounted one of the shrewdest lawyers in the south.

The office of public printer, now filled by S. P. Rounds of Illinois, has been more eagerly sought than any other one place in Washington. Mr. Rounds' four years' term expires this month. To a congressman who was pressing a friend the president impatiently announced that he had about made up his mind to make no change in the government printing office until after the adjournment of congress. "I know that Mr. Round's time has about expired," said the president, 'but he seems to know how to run a printing office, and I will make no experiments

WASHINGTON.

WHOLE NO. 1,187

SPARKS AGAIN OVERRULED.

The secretary of the interior has revoked the order of Commissioner Sparks of the general land office of April 3, 1885, suspending final action upon cutries upon the pub-

When Commissioner Sparks was ques when Commissioner Sparks was questioned in regard to the effect of the secretary's decision, he said: "My order suspending the issue of parents was never intended to be a perminent one. It was shiply a temporary hid called for the purpose of finding where we stood. It has now here in existence to over a year and 1 expose of initing where we stood, it has now been in existence for over a year and I expected to modify it myself. I am slimply frying to ascertain which are the trauds and which are not. So long as I am here there will be no fraudulent patents issued if I know it, and the reneal of this order will know it, and the repeal of this order will make no difference whatever. The order has sayed many millions acres of our best land that was almost within the grasp of thieves,

"How do you feel over the secretary's order?" "I feel that Secretary Lamar is one of the "I feel that Secretary Lamar is one of the fairest of men. He does exactly as he thinks is right. The matter may have presented itself to him in a different light than it did to me. But we have so far got possession of things now that we can watch the plunderers a great deal better than we could a year ago."

CONGRESSIONAL

Senate.

APRIL 8.—The senate passed a biff granting to the Kansas and Arkansas Rallway company right of way through Indian Tercompany right of way through Indian Territory, and the house measure to erect a building in Washington for the congressional library at a cost of nearly \$2,000,000. The senate then resumed consideration of the Washington territory bill and defeated by a party vote of 19 to 23 the amendment of Senator Voorhees which consisted of an enabling act for the admission of Montana territory. Senator Eastis moved to amend by confining the right of suffrage in the proposed new state to qualified male electors. After a long discussion

suffrage in the proposed new state to qualified male electors. After a long discussion the senate, without taking action on the amendment, adjourned.

APRIL 9.—The senate indulged in considerable debate on the bill for the admission of Washington territory, and rejected Mr. Eustis' amendment limiting the right of suffrage to male electors. Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill for the appointment of a board of arbitration to settle differences between railroad commanics and their emtween railroad companies and their employes. George Hearst was sworn in as

senator from California.

Mr. Frye spoke in support of his fisheries resolution. Of the advantages of the treaty of Washington to the United States. Mr. Frye said: 1. With regard to wood, water and shelter; but, we had those before, and now, too, under the treaty of 1818. 2. Of commercial privileges none under the treaty. 3. The right to take fish within the three-mile limit. What has this been worth to us? The right to take bait would have been of value, but the moment we understook to avail an advent of its production. took to avail ourselves of it we found cables cut, nets destroyed, all manner of damage inflicted. As to our rights in Canadian waters, Mr. Frye contended that commerwaters, Mr. Frye contented that commer-cial privileges would be convenient, and, in his opinion, we were entitled to them, regardless of the abrogation of the treaty of Washington, even if the treaty of 1818 is now revived. In conclusion Mr. Frye said the republic should insist upon the same commercial privileges in the ports and har-hors of the dominion of Commercial commercial privinges in the poiss and nat-nors of the dominion of Canada as she en-joys in ours. If these are not accorded then Congress should promptly resort to retaliatory legislation, and our government to perpetrate any wrongs upon, or do any injustice to our neighbors, but to protect our own citizens from outrage.

APROL 10 .-- In the Senato to-day among the petitions presented was one by Mr. Harrison from the assemblies of Knights of Labor of Fort Wayne, Ind., praying for the speedy passage by the Senate of the labor arbitration bill, already passed by the House of Representatives.

Mr. Harrison said he did not desire to anticipate the discussion on the bill referred to which had been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on education and labor, and was soon taken up by the Senate. The startling occurrences of which we had ecounts from day to day in the newspapers, Mr. Harrison said, were turning the attention of all lovers of good order and the prosperity of the country to the interests of ts working-classes as well as those of employers of labor. Arbitration was the only course open for the peaceful, speedy, and just settlement of such disputes. Arbitration, of course, must precede strikes and disturbances; arbitration implied calmness that was not found when the contest had once been inaugurated and passions aroused So far as legislation could contribute to the securing of a just settlement, by arbitration and discussion in advance of any controversies arising in connection with labor, Congress would, by the enactment of such legislation, contribute greatly to the peace and happiness of the country.

The Senate passed the Washington territory bill practically as it came from the committee by a vote of 30 to 13. Senators Butler, George, Jones, and Morgan voted with the republicans in the affirmative. Senator Hearst cast his vote with his party in the negative.

APRIL 12.—Senator Sherman submitted the following arbitration bill in the shape of an amendment to the house bill pending

in the Senate:
"Section 1. That a commission is hereby created called the arbitration commission, to consist of twelve members, composed as follows: Two members of the senate to be appointed by the president of the senate, three members of the house of representatives to be appointed by the speaker of the house, and seven members from civil life to

be appointed by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, not more than four of whom shall belong to one political party, who shall be selected for superior intelligence as to the industrial and laboring interests of the country. The civil commissioners shall receive as compensation for their services each at the rate of \$10 a day when engaged in duty, and each member of the commission shall receive actual traveling and other necessary expenses.
"See 2. That it shall be the duty of said commission to take into consideration and

to thoroughly investigate all the various controversies that have arisen or are likely to arise between the employers and the em-ployed, whether they be corporations or as-sociations or private individuals, and whether engaged in transportation, manufacturing, mining, or other industrial interests of the United tates, so far as they relate to such controversies between rival and competing companies, or between transportation, manufacturing, and mining companies and their employes; and, for the purpose of fully examining the matters which may come before it, said commission, in the prosecution of its inquiries, is empowered to visit such different portions and sections of the country as it may deem advised by visable.

"Sec. 3. That the commission shall make to congress a final report of its investiga-tion and the testimony taken in the course of the same not later than the first Monday in December, 1884, and especially of such measure or measures as, in its judgment, may be expedient and within the constitutional power of congress to adopt for the decision and settlement of such controversies and the proper means to avoid or prevent the same.

APRIL. 18—The Senate discussed the Frye's fisheries resolution which was brought to a vote and agreed to—yeas 85, nays, 10. Of the affirmative votes twenty-six were republicans and nine democratic, the democrats being Messrs. Brown. Butler. Fair, Gorman, Harris, McPherson, Maxey, Mergan, and Payne. The negative votes,

[Continued on page 8.]

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A Confession.

I love you, love, with all my soul and being,
My heart acknowledges your reign alone
All other dreams into the distance fleeing,
My heart, my life and I am all your own.
You deem my love is cold, devoid of passion,
But there are things sometimes we can not
speak!

speak!
The deepest thoughts are hardest of expres-And words, for love like ours, seem poor and

But if your heart hath learned indeed to doubt me.

Ah! measure love of mine by strength of And think of what your life will be without

me,
And know by that, all that my beart endures—
Ah! was I calm and cold when last we parted?
You knew not of the pain that streed my

You saw not in my eyes the quick tears To know our love a vision of the past.

You hade me to forget, but recollection Is e'en too strong to fade, tho' you may bid— And mine is not a passionless affection But will not die, altho' it must be lad; Yet, end it! as you wil, but love, remember, Tho short the days since first our pathways

met, Until burns low life's last faint dying ember, I love you, love you, and can not forget!
—May Spencer.

ONE OF THE FAMILY.

Farmer Kimball was in his strawberry-patch, pulling up the weeds, when Lucy Keene came down the road that beautiful July morning, and he was just about to throw an armful of them over the fence as she came round the corner.

The sun-bonnet she wore was exactly like one he remembered to have seen her mother wear twenty-five years ago; and he remembered, too, as he looked at this one, and the fresh, rosy face under it, how that one had made his heart flutter the first time he saw it, and how he was so bewitched by it, or the face under it, that he had walked home with Hester Mason, and had had hard work to keep from proposing to her.

He wondered now, and he had wondered many times in the twenty-five years that had gone by since, why he never did propose to her.

He had meant to marry her sometime, and he was sure she liked him in the old days, but something had come between them, and she had married Robert Keene and he had married his cousin Mary.

As he had looked at Hester's daughter this summer morning the old fire stirred under the dust and ashes of twenty-five years, and he felt a little flame spring up in his heart.

"Good morning, Lucy," he said, leaning over the fence. TO," exclaimed Lucy, with a little

jump, "I didn't see you, and you came near scaring me. Isn't it pleasant?" "Yes, it is pleasant," answered the farmer, looking straight at her pretty face. "How's your mother?"

"Pretty well," answered Lacy, "Your strawberries are doing splendidly, aren't they? We're so provoked about ours. The hens got into the garden, and mother says she don't think we'll have a pailful of berries in all.

"I want to know!" exclaimed the farmer, "Now tell your mother that she's welcome to all she wants out of my patch. She can have 'em just as well as not. There's going to be a sight more'n we'll want, and I'd rather have 'em used than wasted.'

"I will tell her," answered Lucy: "I know she'll be delighted at the chance. You know what a hand she is to make

strawberry preserves. "Yes, I do," answered the farmer, thinking of old times. "I remember she beat all the old housekeepers at that. They used to say that she had a knack of making strawberry jam that nobody else could get hold of.

"She hasn't lost it yet," said Lucy. "She'll be pleased to have you come to tea some time and try some she made last year. She had unusually good

"I'll do it," he replied. "Let me see to-day's Wednesday. Tell her I'll come over on Saturday, if it's agreeable, and I reckon the berries II be ripe, so I can pick a pailful by that time. If they be, I'll bring some over."

"Thank you," said Lucy. "If you do we'll have a short-cake. I'll tell her to expect you to tea on Saturday, then." "Yes," answered the farmer; "I'll be

from Charley yesterday. He'll be home in a day or two, to stay." "That'll be pleasant for you," said

Lucy, stooping down to pick up a daisy. He could not see how rosy the face under the bewitching sun-bonnet grew all at once. If he had it might have set him to thinking.
"Yes, it will," said the farmer.

"Charley's a good boy." "I think I'll have to be going," said Lucy. "We shall expect you to tea

Saturday, remember.' "I won't disappoint you," said the farmer, and then Lucy went on, and he

went back to pulling weeds.
"I s'pose it's foolish to think of such a thing," he said to himself, "but I don't know as it's anybody's business but ours. If I see fit to marry Lucy and

she's willin', I'm going to do it.' From which you will see that the farmer's old fancy for the mother had suddenly been transferred to the daugh-

Charley came home the next day. "I s'pose I'll have to tell him what I've been thinking about," thought the farmer. "I'd bout as soon take a horsewhipping, I declare. But there ain't no use in dreading it and puttin' it off as I know of."

Accordingly, when they were sitting in the porch, after supper, the farmer

"I've been thinking of getting a new housekeeper," he announced. "Won't Aunt Sarah stay?" asked Charley.

"I-I mean a housekeeper of another kind," he said, wiping his face vigorously.

Charley gave a whistle of surprise and stared hard at his father. "Who is it to be, if I may ask such a question?" he said.

"Down the road," said the farmer, jerking his thumb over his shoulder in the direction of the Widow Keene's. He couldn't muster up courage to say

"Ah! that's the way the wind blows. is it?" laughed Charley. "I'm glad to bear it. You couldn't do better." "I'm glad to hear you say so," said Mr. Kimball, much relieved. "I felt sure you'd like to have Lucy as-a

member of the family."

dot buttons whas way oop. Dot whas recognized in railway rates the natural forces controlling commerce. The head-keeping.

hasn't." "So that's over," said the farmer, as Charley strolled down the road in the early evening. "I wonder he never took a fancy to her. I s'pose folks'll

say I'm an old fool, but I don't care.' While he sat there Charley was telling Lucy that his father had keener eyes than he had given him credit for, for he seemed to understand how matters stand perfectly. And what he told her after that is none of your business or mine, though I will say that I feel sure it had nothing to do with Lucy's becoming "one of the family."

About 4 o'clock on Sacurday afternoon Mr. Kimball, in his best coat and with a pail of strawberries, knocked at Mrs. Keene's door.

"Good afternoon," said the widow, as she let him in, with a charming suspicion of a blush in her face.

"Here's some berries," said he, awkwardly presenting his offering. "Lucy said the hens had played the mischief with yours, and as I have plenty why you may just as well as not have as many of 'em as you need.'

"I'm a thousand times obliged to

By this time the farmer had got to the sitting-room door. Who should be see there but Charley, seemingly very much at home, as he held worsted for Lucy to

"I managed to get an invitation to tea, too," laughed Charley. "You kept it very say, but I wasn't to be cheated out of my share of strawberry pre-

Then Charley and Lucy looked at each other and laughed, and the farmer telt his face grow red,

"Just see what he's brought us," said the widow displaying the berries. "If you'll help pick 'em, Lucy, we'll have a short-cake for tea. I remember how fond you used to be of strawberry shortcake years ago," and the widow, smiled at the farmer till there was a dimple in each cheek. Her words brought vividly back to him his happiest experiences of a quarter of a century previous.

"I remember, too," he responded. Then Lucy and her mother went out. "I've spoken to her about being one of the family, and she's willing," said

"I don't understand," said the farmer, in great bewilderment, growing hot,

"W", you know what you said the other night, when you told me you thought of getting her mother for housekeeper," explained Charley. "I supposed you understood, from what you said, that Lucy and I intended to be married. It's all settled.

Mr. Kimball sat speechless. What he thought of in the next five minutes could not be described. His brain worked with a speed and intensity to which it was quite unaccustomed.
"I -I hope you'll be happy," he

stammered, at last, feeling that something was expected of him, and amiably desirous of maintaining, as far as he could, the genial and happy spirit of the

"I'm sure we will," said Charley. Pretty soon the widow came in.

"The short-cake's baking," she said. Lucy said she'd pick the berries and set the table, and sent me in to play lady and entertain the company."

Charley watched his opportunity and slipped into the Litchen. The two more than middle-aged people were thus left to entertain each other. The sly boy Cupid never had a better opportunity given him!

The farmer had made up his mind again. If he couldn't have Lucy he'd have her mother, it he could get her. "Come to think it all over," he told

himself, "that was the best plan, by all He wondered how he could have been foolish enough to think of having a girl-

of twenty-one or two. The idea was "What's the use of waiting?" thought he. "It might as well be settled now as

any time "Hester," he began, getting red

again, "Charley and Lucy are going to get married. Why shouldn't we?" Mr. Kimball blurted out the question with startling emphasis.

"Why, Mr. Kimball!" eried the widow, blushing so rosily that he thought she was prettier than her daughter. "I came over on purpose to ask you." he said, telling a most outrageous tib.

"I hope you haven't any objections." When Lucy came in, half an hour later, to say tea was ready, the farmer rose up, blushing like a girl, and jerked his thumb toward the widow; then said, in a voice that shook a little:

"That's your mother, Lucy-I mean she's Mrs. Kimball, or going to be. It's all settled."

"I s'pose I may kiss my father, then," said Lucy, and plumped a kiss on the father's lips, and he said she might give him another for her father-in-law while she was about it, if she'd no objections. "One will answer for both," said Lucy.

Then the farmer gave his arm to the woman he had meant to marry five and twenty years ago, and led her out to tea. He has never regreated that mat-

ters turned out as they did. "Lucy can't be beat for a daughter," he tells himself; "but I don't want any better wife than her mother makes."

It is sometimes a difficult matter to ventilate bedrooms properly. Opening a window often causes a draught that may be more injurious than air less pure. A very simple ventilator, which allows a free current of air without producing a draught, may be made by any one. Have a piece of inch board, four inches or more in width, cut to fit the window casing. It should be long enough to preclude any draught entering on either side. Raise the window and rest it on the top of the board so that no air may pass between the sash and the board. A free current of air will then pass between the upper and lower sash to comfortably ventilate the

He was trying to beat a Chathamstreet dealer down on a suit of clothes, and he finally observed, "You'll admit that wool is down, won't you?" yes." "And cotton is down, and labor is down." "Shust so." "Well, then, how can you call that suit worth \$14?" "My friendt, you haf entirely forgotten CARTER'S LAW IN CLEVE-LAND.

Kingsbury Judge of the Court of Com-

mon Pleas and Quarter Session of the county; and in the following year there came to reside in the place Samuel Huntington, a nephew of Governor Huntington, of Connecticut, and himself afterward Governor of Ohio. He was a man of cultivation, well descended, and eminent at the bar, and Kingsbury was a man highly esteemed: but in local influence they were both overshadowed by Lorenzo Carter, who had built his rough log cabin at the mouth of the river. This man was a genuine type of the pioneer. Though rude and uncultured, he was generous, kind-hearted, and neighborly." He had shrewd, active intellect, great physical strength, and keen though crude sense of justice, and these qualities, combined with a somewhat aggressive and domineering temper, gave him great ascendency over the simpleminded settlers and rude aborigines. As early as 1798 a whisky distillery had been put up by a man named Bryant near the mouth of the river, and the Indians flocked to it in crowds for supplies of fire-water. Carter's house was near by, the Indians met him, and he soon acquired an influence over them greater than that of their own chieftains. His word became law among them, and so it soon was with the white settlers. Where there is no regular administration of justice it is natural that the strongest should ride; but what was known as "Carter's law" had control in Cleveland long after a regularly organized court existed in the county. But the court sat at Warren, fifty miles away, and was not at first attended with such a degree of state as was calculated to impress very much awe upon the community. The first session is said to have been held in the open air, between two corn-cribs, Judge Kingsbury occupying a rude bench beneath a tree, the jurors sitting around on the grass, and the prisoners looking on from between the slats of the corn-cribs. On other occasions court was held in a barn, as being the most commodious building in

the town. Carter's law was administered with quite as little state, but it had the advantage of being more accessible and of much speedier execution. One or two instances will serve as illustrations. In 1807 a farm hand who had been working for a neighbor suddenly decamped, and his disappearance was reported to Carter as a strange thing, for he had stolen nothing, and had left behind some unpaid wages. "No man can leave this town in that manner," said Carter, at once mounting his horse and going after the runaway. Overtaking him, he bade the man return to the settlement; but he declined, protesting that he owed no one anything, and had a right to go and come as he pleased. Upon this, Carter poised his rifle, and gave the runaway his choice between returning peaceably, or being shot and left in the road, a prev to the turkey-buzzards, The man knew that Carter had a way of suiting his actions to his words, and

he sensibly returned, received his wages and continued a good citizen. But Carter's law produced its most salutary effects among the Indians. On one occasion a large band of Ottawas and Chippewas haid gathered on the west shore of the river, while a small gang of Senecas were encamped on the east bank, and in their mingling together a Seneca had killed an Ottawa. The deed was done at night-fall, and early on the following morning the combined Ottawas and Chippewas were seen arrayed in war-paint, and about to descend in vengeance upon the little band of Senecas. This being reported to Carter, he went among them, and by the promise of a gatlon of whisky, suereeded in compromising for the offense of the Seneca. Unfortunately the disillery was not in operation at the time and the whisky could not be delivered before the day following. But the Indians were impatient, and not disposed to wait the slow movements of the distiller. Again they put on their warpaint, and now they threatened extermination to both the whites and the Seneeas. For a time it seemed as if nothing could appease their wrath, and that Cleveland was about to be sacrificed for the lack of a single gallon of corn whisky. But, at the risk of his life, Carter went again among the infuriated savages, and again they took his word -this time, however, insisting upon two gallons of fire-water. Carter took good care that the distiller was not again tardy, and so the town, which had been kept awake by fear for a couple of nights, went again to peaceful slumbers.—Edmund Kirke, in Harper's Magazine for March.

Governmental Meddling, and What

Came of it,

* * Tariffs of rates have, however, been established without discrimination, but their workings have shown that they were established with as little discretion as discernment. An illustration of such a case is afforded by the experience of Germany, the history of which is given in the testimony before the committee on fares and rates of the Parliament of Great Britain. The Government, in conformity with its military spirit, which admits of only unquestioning obedience to arbitrary order, enforced on the railways a uniform and unvarying system of charges. Having fixed the tariffs in its own country at rates which to it were satisfactory, it adopted the principle that no through rates should be given except on the basis of these local charges. Thus traffic, for instance, between Belgium, or Holland and Austria. might be brought up to the German frontier at whatever rate those states chose to fix, but, immediately upon entering on German territory, the local tariffs should apply. As a result, the through traffic was driven from the railroads to the rivers, and exports from Austria found their way to the sea on the Elbe and the Rhine. After the enforcement of the policy had "ut-terly destroyed" this through traffic on the German Railways, the administration decided to profit by the experience to abandon their unnatural policy, and attempt to get back the traffic. Accordingly, they issued a tariff, which is instructive as showing how completely they gave up their artificial system and

ing of the tariff reads, "Exceptional tariff to and from the German scaports, for goods traffic between Hamburg. In 1880, Governor St. Clair appointed Harburg, Bremerhaven, Geestemude, Bremen, and Regensburg, and Passau stations. To come in force on and from March 1, 1882. This tariff will apply only to goods traversing Germany and passing beyond Regensburg and Passau, and out of the district of the German customs, and in consignments of ten tons per truck and above (wood excepted). Smaller consignments will be charged at usual rates. Articles included in the exceptional tariff." It then continues to enumerate articles under seven "special tariffs." The testimony before the commission on this subject concludes as follows: "Now that shows that the strongest government in the world, I suppose, can not interfere with the course of traffic except at its peril, and, if they attempt to impose upon the commerce of the country an impossible system, they come to grief.-Gerrit L. Lansing, in Popular Science Monthly for March,

The Town Cow Discussed.

One of the most annoying things that the country people have to contend with is the ordinary town cow. When the farmer leaves home he puts in the bottom of his sleigh or sled a bountiful armful of hay. This answers the twofold purpose of a seat and to keep the feet of himself and the good wife warm. He drives to town, unloads his wife in front of some store, and proceeds to hitch his team at some point about the public square. No sooner is his back turned than a dozen starved cows immediately surround his sled, and before he can say "Jack Robinson with his mouth open," every straw in his sled has gone through the gastrie orifices of the aforesaid cows. We noticed one particularly careful fellow the other day. He was going to have the deadwood on that bunch of hay, and departed for a saloon with a grin on his face. We watched the proceedings with considerable interest. He was not out of sight until three long-horns opened the gate and proceeded to the pile and chewed it up. Clubbing these lean kine does no good. In fact, they rather enjoy the fun. You can take an ordinary stick of cordwood and bounce it from off their carcasses fifty feet high and they will turn around and smile at you. They don't even grunt when you have hit them hard enough to stave in their ribs. Such punishment seems only to act as a tonic; it whets their appetites and makes them enjoy the repast which the farmer has hauled to them from his home many miles distant. And after it is all over, just notice the peculiar look they give the man who came to town sitting on a pile of hay as he departs sitting on the bare boards! The town cow is a nuisauce, but at the same time a necessity in all rural villages. A "home without a mother" would not be a mere lonesome spectacle than a rural village without its herd of lean, long-horned, stump-tailed cows.—West Union (0.) People's Detender.

Dehorning Cattle.

The courts and public opinion have lately had brought prominently forward the brutal practice of dehorning aged cattle. Why not settle the whole question, when it may be necessary, by dehorning the young calf? The budding horn may be quickly seared down with a hot iron, or the entire bud may be clipped. In the very young calf this appendage is merely the matrix of the future horn. At the age of 10 or 15 days the matrix is a small, hairless, movable prominence. The matrix, together with a small band of true hairy skin, oneeighth of an inch wide, can be removed by one sweep of a strong, sharp pocketknife, and forever after the animal will be hornless. The calf being firmly held, let the operator grasp the matrix between the thumb and two fingers of the left hand, place the edge of a sharp knife one-eighth of an inch outside of the naked matrix, and with firm, steady pressure cut through to the opposite side, the knife passing between the base of the matrix and the skull, so that a rim of hairy skin one-eighth of an inch wide remains attached to the base of the matrix now amputated and held in the left hand. In like manner remove the other matrix. This simple operation causes very little pain, the loss of about one ounce of blood, and soreness for only a day or two. The ealf is not injured or stunted, does not lose its appetite, and the wounds heal more quickly than those caused by castrat-

It is nonsense to talk that a part so highly sensitive as the tissue of the horn is even measurably insensible to pain, and where sawed off by a dull saw, although not rusty as testified to by a witness, the grating through the sensitive tissue occupying a considerable time is simply brutal, and none but a brutal man will practice it, simply that he may crowd his animals closer together in feeding. Dehorning aged cattle should not be allowed except in the case of vicious animals.-Farm, Field and Stockman.

Perpetually "On the Boil."

Coffee is brought every morning to you when at a Mexican hotel, while you remain in it. It is only to the departing guest that it is denied. At eight o'clock, the waiters begin to bestir themselves, bringing trays to every room, as soon as they are rung for, with cups and saucers, and all the requisites for coffee. You can have boiled eggs if vou like. Then, enter Francisco with the huge tin pots; simultaneous streams of coffee and boiled milk fill up the cup with their equal excellence. Sometimes Francisco comes from a restaurant a couple of squares away, but he runs, and the coffee is not cold. Very well, so much for boiled milk in

Mexico. My party came home by rail, over the Mexican Central to El Paso, and then by Atchison and Topeka, and so on, back to our little New England. On the terrors of railway restaurants between the City of Mexico and our boundary I will not here dwell, the strange food, the bad service, the clumsy boxes which served as dining rooms. For this paper I have only to say about these cases in the Mexican desert, that there was always excellent coffee, and milk perpetually "on the boil" and to be had at a moment's notice.—Susan Hale, in Good House-

RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

Richard Grant White put his hand to the plow in many fields of literature, and in all he showed the sturdiness that denotes yeoman stock. Put, apart from his special taste for music, the most of his studies sprang from his love of Shakspeare. In the case of his theatrical and philological writings this is obvious, and in those which illustrate his attachment to England it is fair to ascribe no inconsiderable part to the fondness which, however invigorated and broadened by other traditions, was primarily due to the great dramatist of English history and life. Essays upon words, stage-usages, and matters of music, observations upon our cousins' ways and customs and modes of speech, international satire, and squibs of all kinds and lengths made up a large part of his industrious literary life; but, for all that, Shakspeare was his profession, and the principal work of his hands was editorial. In some respects this choice of employment was felicitous, and fell in with natural intellectual aptitudes. He had a note-taking mind, and his memory

was retentive of details to an extraordinary degree—a quality invaluable to an editor of texts; and in addition to this, his clear-headedness, his shrewd sobriety, his content with a plain and honest-seeming meaning, and especially his contempt for the palaver of refining analysts of the German stripe, stood him m such good stead that he holds an honorable place among the students who have made the critical study of Shakspeare part and parcel of the pride of American scholarship.

The substance of his attainments is to be found, of course, in the various essays, prefatory either to the general work or to the individual plays and poems, which conduce so much to the value of his version of Shakspeare in the way of expansion, criticism, and information; and in these his views are set forth with most modesty, succinctness. and moderation, and his knowledge is deployed with most swiftness and effect. They form, however, only a small portion of his contributions to Shakspeare literature; very much of his labor in his chosen subject was off-hand work, and must be sought in the magazines to which he devoted his less serious moments. Such articles-and their number is legion—usually present some single phase of a Shakspeare theme; and no matter how dry and formal the topic in itself, he makes it entertaining. For it is a distinction of Mr. White's that he always interests; he has the secret of pleasing. His style is wonderfully firm and close-knit; his facts are cold as an iceberg and hard as flint; and he strews the mental way of his readers with the native nuggets of Yankee sense. His individuality counts for more than all. He was himself a character, in the special meaning of the word; one of those impenetrable pieces of nature's workmanship which are malleable by no external influence of culture, society, or circumstance. Such persons cannot open their lips without some self-exhibition; whether their solitude is of the village or of the study, they always speak from within, and echo no man. Mr. White, who was as tenacious of his peculiarities as an Englishman, stamped them upon his writings; and it is due to this that when one reads his words it is, to an unusual degree, as if one heard him speaking. When a man of this sort has the gift of literary expression, he will be a readable author, whatever deficiencies he may have; and this Mr. White was,

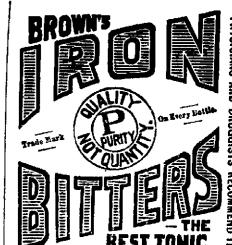
The literary form and charm of his style, the hardheadedness of his mind, the practical sense he always displays, make his work, within the limitations which he himself assigned it, of great positive utility; and the sturdiness with which he stood for common sense, in opposition to the eulogistic gush with which Shakspeare, in common with all the greatest poets, is overwhelmed in our times of Swinburnian rhetoric, is something to be very grateful for. He had his pet notions, as who has not? and he was a hard hitter-"Let the galled jade wince!" But he spent his life with his favorite author, and made of him his liberal education; would that the universities afforded so good a one! His.labor was one of love, and it has the value and respect of the best work a man can do, being deficient only where nature herself had denied faculty, in this case on the poetic side. He has gone over to the shelves of the "great majority" of acknowledged commentators, beneath the Stratford bust, and with him go the plaudits of true lovers of Shakspeare for such lifelong and honest service to the god of our literary idolatry. - March Atlantic.

A Philosopher's Cook Stove. Edward Atkinson of Boston is a man

of ideas who is willing to share the

fruits thereof with his fellow men. He is an expert statistician and economist well known to all boards of trade and commercial bodies. His latest work was a lecture before the New England Woman's club on "The Price of Life," proving that it was not only possible but pleasant to live on \$200 a year. This included ample food, light, heat, clothes, room rent, and left a small margin for extravagance. Mr. Atkinson wore such a suit of clothes as he included in his list at \$8.50, and said that the members of the Thursday club. to whom he read the same lecture, had greatly admired the cut. He quoted Bonamy Price's definition of man, "the only animal endowed with progressive wants," and said that he considered the advice, "wheresover your lot may be cast, learn therewith to be discontented," far more wholesome than the reverse. The lecture was illustrated by a cooking apparatus lately invented by Mr. Atkinson, consisting of a square wooden box mounted on wooden legs, containing a tin box surrounded by water, and heated from below by an ordinary kerosene lamp, so that one may sit and read his paper by the light of his cooking engine while it slowly stews his supper. An eighteen pound ham was cooked at the cost of a cent's worth of oil, and a turkey warranted to be tough was made tender by the expenditure of one and a half cents' worth of

Charley Mix was one of the government's Winnebago scouts during the war. For years past he has been blind and begging in Nebraska; but the other day he received \$4,603 back pension.



This medicine, combining Iron with pure regetable tonies, quickly and completely cures Dyspensia, Indigestion, Weakness, Cures Dyspensia, Indigestion, Weakness Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers

Impure Blood, Materia, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

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It is a powerful Restorative Tonic and Nervine, imparts vigor and strength to the system, and cures, as if by magic, Leucorrhoa, or "whites," excessive flowing, painful menstruction, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus or failing of the uterus, weak back, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, internal heat, and "female weakness."

It promptly relieves and cures Nausea and Woakness of Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, and Sleeplessuess, in either sex.

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it was Lucy.

A Journey in a Coffin.

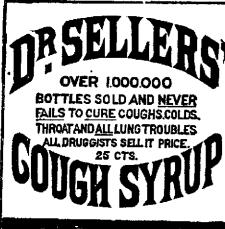
A Boston correspondent of the New York Tribune writes: "Do I remember any incidents of the underground railroad that haven't got into print?" said an old abolitionist and slave-rescuer the other night in response to a question: "Well, there is one story that I don't remember to have seen in the agent at Columbia, S. C., had occasion also cures dyspepsia. to ticket a middle-aged negro, Job Vancey by name, through to Providence, R. L, by the underground. Job had sheltered a runaway in his cabin and hac been betrayed by another negro. He learned the situation and came into Columbia in the middle of the night. There was no hope of concealing him. Our agent had thought of a new means of shipment that he had never tried. This was his opportunity to try it, for Job was clear grit, strong with the wellknit strength of middle age, and patient as his namesake.

- got a large coffin that he kept for the emergency, and into this coflin he put poor Job, and with him a quantity of erackers, cheese, dried meat, and a rubber bag full of water. A few gimblet holes, admitting air. On the first train in the morning Job Vancey went off, shipped as a corpse to a chosen address in Providence. Trainmen were general respectful of the dead in those days, and Job traveled comfortable for a time, barring the hours that he oceasionally lay on some depot platform in the broiling southern sun. Travel was slow, and sometimes the treatment was a little rough. Job after a day or so began to get exceedingly lame with the confinment and pressure, his grim berth grew irksome, but it was when the loud shouts and laughter of his own kind died away around him, and when that and the sickening chill came over him when they dumped him one night on the stone floor of a cold baggage-room somewhere told him that he was in the north, and he began to suffer. The mere consciousness that he was in the north might have buoyed him up, however, if it had not been for one dreadful circum-"There was a sort of a faint gleam

around him that told that it was day, and he must have been in New York, for he says that he knew that he had been carried across some water by the sensation of rising and falling that he had felt. He had felt himself rattled along in a wagon, too, and the wagon had brought up in a place where he had heard the clatter and the roar of trains again. His cossin was dragged violently out of the wagon and when his bearers put him down they stood the coffin against a wall-on his head. Job began to feel the blood rushing to his head. He felt that he was lost, and would die, but he dared not shout for help, as that would mean discovery, a delivery to his owners, and worse than death. Better die there; even a horrible death from torture, than be carried back to his master's plantation. He clung to the determination, but at last felt his weakened senses give way. His consciousness, after minutes of agony, which seemed hours, was lost.

When he recovered Job had actually arrived at Providence and his newfound friends-better friends than he had ever known-were using their best endeavors to restore him. In a few days he was able to step out into the world, in a home in a chosen village, a free man. 17

Grafted trees of the Japanese chestnut are now growing and yielding on Long Island. They bear from seed in from three to five years.



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Used herbs in doctoring the family, and her simple remedies DID CURE in most cases. Without the use of herbs, medical science would be powerless; and yet the tendency of the times is to neglect the best of all remedies for those powerful medicines that seriously interest the system.

jure the system.

is a combination of valuable herbs, carefully compounded from the formula of a regular Physician, who used this prescription largely in his private practice with great success. It is not a drink, but a medicine used by many physicians. If it is invaluable for DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY and LIVER COMPLAINTS, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, WEAK-NESS, INDIGESTION, &c.; and while curing will not hurt the system.

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They go hand in hand, and lead their victim a terrible trot down into the valley of the shadow of death. One is neuralgia, the other rheumatism. These generally proceed from disordered blood. Brown's Iron Bitters knocks out these ugly twins by setting the blood aright and invigorating the system. Mr. W. T. Osborne, of Coxville, Ala., used books or the papers. In 1859, just in Brown's Iron Bitters for rheumatism and the height of the agitation, S-, our neuralgia with most happy effect. It

The oarsmen now cultivate a row-bust physique.

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If your avocations are mentally or physically laborous, if they subject you to exposure in inclement weather, if they confine you to the desk, and are of a nature to involve wear and tear of brain, and nervous strain, you may occasionally require some renovating tonic. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the article for you, it stimulates the failing energies, invigorates the body and cheers the mind. It enables the system to throw off the debilitating effects of undue fatigue, gives renewed vigor to the organs of digestion, arouses the liver when inactive, which it very often is with people whose pursuits are seden-tary, renews the jaded appetite, and encourages healthful repose. Its ingredients are safe, and its credentials, which consist in the hearty endorsements of persons of every class of society, are most convincing. Admirably is it adapted to the medical wants of workers.41-4t

A sweet letter-A candied a vowel.-Lowell Citizen.

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"I have used in my family Simmons Liver Regulator for the last eight or ten years, and found it to supercede anything recommended for chills, fever and agne. I have given up calomel, quinine and all other mercurial treatments. I give it to my children, from one year old to those of twenty-five years old. It is all you could wish in a family. Please use my name as you wish. Very truly. E. H. Urbanks, Crawford Co., Ga."

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Because a baby is a little yeller it's no sign he is a Chinaman.

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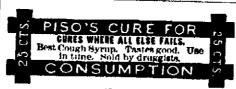
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No. No. No. 3.	No. No. No. 2. 28. 4.	-
Locat Express Night Mail.	Fast Mail. Night Express. Local	
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A. M. P. M.	A. M. P. M.	

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday
Trains 7 and 8. known as the Orrville and Columbus accommodations, leave Orrville at 4:30 a. m. and at Cincinnati at 2:15 p. m.
Trains 7 and 8 leave Columbus at 4:30 p. m. arriving at Orrville at 8:45 p. m., connecting with P. F. W. & C. No. 4, for all points east.
For further information, address
E. C. JANES,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron, O.

A. M. P. M.

WM. M'CLYMONDS.

PARK HOTEL BLOCK,

MASSILLON, O.,

Dealers in Promissory Notes, Manufacturers Scrip and Exchange.

Collections made in all the towns and cities of

the United States.

JOHN H. OCDEN, UNDERTAKER,



West Side of Canal, Main Street.

TIME TABLE. P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

Schedule in Effect March, 1885. Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows.

	CENTRAL TIME.	
_	GOING WEST	
I, 9, 7, 3,	Fast Line, Chicago Express, Ft. Wayne Mail, Mail Express, Local Accomodatio GOING EAST	† 1.55 p. n
8. 6. 4. 10.	Day Express, Mail Express, Fast Line, Eastern Express, Local Accommodat	Degart, ‡ 2 49 a. n *1 12 p. m *12 r. m. † 9 07 a. m lonfs 26 a.m

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Carsattached to through trains run without change, westbound to thicago; castbound to Pittsburgh, Harrisbugh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York York, For time tables, rates of fare, through ticacts and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trams, apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio.

†Daily except Sunday. except Monday.

E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent, JAMES MCCREA. Manager PITTSBURGH, PA.

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Tains,

in effect November 29, 1885, until further notice. New Standard-90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

GOING SOUTH.

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18 25	Cleveland	6 45	4 10		3 30A
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	York	8 15	5 40		
	Medina	8 25	5 48		1
lo	l Chippewa Lakel	8 36	5 5U*		
1	Seville	8 16	6 07		1
-	Sterling	8 55	6 11		1
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	Warwick	9 21	6 40	*************	1
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GOING NORTH. Le. Wheeling by Street Cartor Bridgeport, STATIONS. Exp. Cl Ex Accom. Accom. Bridgeport . . j [11 80am] 3 15pm; 1 00 Pasco. Barton 11 42* 11 50 11 54 8 80 8 40 *8 44 8 50 4 01 Maynard.. Fairpoint

All trains daily, (Sundays excepted.) OONNECTIONS.
At Cleveland with fast trains for the east, also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line

7 45 805

8 25 pm

Steamers.

(1) At Elyria with L S & M S, Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., (2) At Grafton with C C C & I Ry, for In dianapolis, St. Louis and the West.

(3) At Sterling with A & G W Ry, for Akron, Ashland, Mansfield, &c., (4) At Warwick with C Mt V & C Ry, for Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

(4) At Massillon with P F W & C Ry, for Canton, Wooster, Alliance, &c., (6) At Dover with M & C Ry, for Canton, Wooster, Alliance, &c., (7) At Ubrichsville with P C & St L Ry for Steubenville, Coshecton and Zanesville. At Wheeling with railroads diverging Also with Uhio River Steamers.

Oscar TO WNSEND, Wm.H.GROUT

MANHOO

Oscar TOWNSEND, Wm.H.GROUT, Gen'l Fr't & Ticket

How Lost, How Restored

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culver-weil's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure of Spermatorrhoma or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Importancy, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Mar-riage, etc. also, Consumition, Bpilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence, or sexual extravagance, etc.

etc.
The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the slarming consequences of self-ahuse may be radically cared; pointing out a mode of care at once simple, certain, and effectual by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of four cents or two postage stamps. Address, THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO..

41 Ann St., New York, N. Y., P. O. Box, 460 May 21, 1885, 1 yr.

youth and every man in the land.

Massillon Independent,

WITH this issue of the Independent we sever our connection, and Mr. Robert P. Skinner will assume the management. Our sojourn in Massillon, although short, has been very pleasant, and it is not without regret that we contemplate leaving. We have endeavored to make the INDE-FENDENT as newsy and readable as possible, and hope that in the estialtogether failed in our efforts. Wishing the Independent success and prosperity, we leave the work for other and we hope more capable O. W. THOMAS.

THE INDEPENDENT invites brief and pointed communications on the waterworks question.

MR. POWDERLY is too sensible a man to be flattered into accepting a political nomination.

THE unhappy Hopple's guilty conscience hurt more than the last of his party. His resignation will not be refused.

THE Atlanta Constitution, the leading Democratic journal in the South, now calls loudly upon Secretary Garland to resign.

Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the N. Y. World, has discovered that two things cannot be done at once, and has therefore resigned his seat in Congress.

Canton's loss is likely to be Massillon's gain, for though the United Lines office is now a thing of the past in that city, there seems to be a possibility that a new line will be erected connecting Akron, Canton, Massillon and Wooster.

THE Central Union Telephone Company has backed down in Indiana, accepting the terms offered by the law—three dollars a month. This being the case, it would be a very good plan for other States to enact similar bills.

THE vote on Mr Huber's resolution in the City Council stood four to three in favor, but was declared lost by the President. This ruling was certainly an error, as according to all usage only a majority is necessary to carry, unless otherwise especially prescribed.

Says the N. Y. Herald:

The Democratic party of Obio is a body so corrupt and demoralized that until it turns out a great body of thieves and scoundrels who have got the ascendency, it will not be able to carry Ohio, and is not worthy to be called a part of any reputable political organization. How the Representatives in Congress of the thing which in Ohio labels itself Democracy, vote, is of small importance.'

Care should be taken, in preparing for the taxation of the people of Ohio upon new valuations, not to place our State at a disadvantage with others It is our impression that Illinois, Indiana and Michigan bave smaller duplicates in proportion to their values than we of Ohio, and we must look out that the farmers and the manufacturers of Ohio do not find the laws exceptionally exacting and

It is easy to say that everything should be taxed at its true value and that the rate of taxation should be kept down. The trouble is, the rate of taxation will not be kept downthat the increase of the duplicate means the increase of taxation rather than the equalization of assessments. --- Commercial-Gazette.

There is a good deal in this story that is very applicable to many Massillonians. We have not had quite the same experience, but the moral fits just the same.

About fifteen years ago Daniel Tomlinson, a rich Hoosier, died, leaving \$100,000 to the city of Indianapolis for the purpose of erecting a city hall which should be worthy of such a city. Of course the bequest was gladly accepted, and it was supposed that the building would be erected at once. But no sooner was the money in the bank than a crowd of citizens started up, people who, on general principles, object to every public work, and opposed the use of the cash for the specified purpose, and the only one for which it could be used. They cried "jobbery," and the question got into local politics and the courts, where it remained until this year. In the meantime just about one-half of the money was lost

NEWSPAPERANCHIVE®

by the failure of banks. The building is now approaching completion and the city will soon occupy one of the finest city halls in the United States, from which it has been kept out for fifteen years, only by its too zealous friends.

It was in the power of the old Council, Wednesday night, to do a graceful act before its first adjournment, had it seen fit to do so.

The bill, for whose introduction mation of our readers we have not | Mr. Conrad is censured, conflicts with none other and is a wise and proper measure. Under the law now in force a monopoly is established here, and the city is compelled to contract with this corporation for water or do without. Mr. Conrad's bill removes this feature and makes it possible to contract with the present water company, or any other which may be built in the future. And for this act which establishes our independence he is censured! His bill need not interfere with the one allowing the city to bond itself, but is one which is needed not only in Massillon, but throughout the State.

The wording of the act was not understood last week in the Council Chamber, when the resolution was passed. Mr. Huber Wednesday evening acknowledged the wrong construction he had put upon it, and had the mauliness to urge reparation. The defeat of his amendment is not gratifying to the people, and is a little cloud over the last night of | an art gallery and fancy tables. the Council.

THE Chicago & Atlantic Railroad is going to be built. The line is surveyed four miles south of Massillon, and Massillon has not raised a finger to have that line moved four miles north. This lamentable state of affairs is nodody's fault and it is everybody's fault, but it is not too late to remedy it now. It has not been our experience to have railroads come here without invitation, and this one will not probably be any exception. The task of bringing new enterprises into the city without any organiza tion is an almost hopeles one, and it is a great pity that the business men of Massillon are so blind or so devoid of energy as not to see this and at once perfect some plan for giving proper attention to these matters. A few weeks ago there was a gentleman | Hall, Alliance, during the past week. in this city desirous of establishing a manufactory giving employment to over one hundred persons, and who only wished some slight encouragement. There was nobody who could speak with authority and nothing has been done. A few years ago the people were thoroughly awake to the necessity of prompt action on these questions, and the result was that our manufacturing interests were greatly increased. A Board of Improvement was established but no amount of questioning can help one in finding what has become of it. We have in Massillon all natural advantages that any reasonable man can ask, but there is nobody to present them The formation of a Board of Trade is not a new proposition but it is nevertheless a very important one, and must not be dropped until acted upon. Other towns are working systematically, which makes it all the more necessary that we should do so too. Let the old Board of Improve ment and the Business Men's Association act in conjunction and devise some method for work of this kind. There is no time like the present for this, as a spirit of improvement prevails which should not be allowed to

CHAPMAN.

Miss Violet Young is visiting friends at Wadsworth.

Mrs. S. A. Masters went to Justus this morning to see grandmother Dodd, who s very ill.

Mrs. Kennedy returned home, after spending a few days with her son John,

at Mansfield.. The school in the Corn Dodger District commenced its summer term last Mon-

day, with Miss Cordelia Hann as teacher. Mr. Harvey Smith, of West Brook field, received a teacher's certificate for five years from the Board of Examiners. This is something unusual and is worth

We forgot to mention the fact last week that Peter Kauth, a Democrat, was elected Supervisor over H. D. Merriman, Greenbacker, the Republicans having no candidate.

Our School election passed off quietly, Mr. Joseph Griffith was elected Local Director and Wm. Findley was re-elected member of Township Board. Mr. A. C. Miller was elected in the Corn Dodger

ards desire, through the columns of the INDEPENDENT to return their heart-felt thanks to all the friends and neighbors who assisted them during the sickness and death of their little one-Mabel.

Died-Mrs. Margaret Clapper, last Friday evening, at the age of 59 years. The deceased was born on the old Clapper homestead, was among our first settlers in this vicinity, and lived a quiet, inoffensive, Christian life. The funeral took place last Sunday morning and the remains were interred in the West Brookfield cemetery, Rev. Lister, of North Lawrence, having charge of the ceremony. She leaves one son, Sylvester, who has the sympathy of our entire neighborhood.

Mt. Union and Alliance.

Miss Lyda Buck has been quite sick for the past week.

There will be preaching at the Westminister Church Friday and Saturday

Dr. J. P. Hassler, of Cochranton, Pa., spent Sunday with his brother, D. S.

Married.-By Rev. Toland, James W. Gray to Miss Lena Richards, on the 8th inst., at the parsonage. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper

will be administered at the Westmin-

ister Church, Sunday morning, April 18. Mrs. S. A. Sourbeck, mother of G. W. Sourbeck, died of paralysis, in Chicago, April 8, aged 82 years. The funeral services were held at the residence of G. W. Sourbeck, Sunday afternoon.

There will be a "Pink Tea" at the M. E. Church, Wednesday April 21. Quite a number of attractive articles will be offered for sale, and there will also be

The ladies of the Disciple Church will hold their annual fair in the Main Street Rink, Friday and Saturday of this week. The ladies have made extensive preparations for the fair, and a good time is expected.

Mrs. Mary Baker has commenced suit in the Mahoning Common Pleas Court. against the Cleveland & Pittsburg and Pennsylvania Companies to recover \$50,-000 damages for the death of her son, Sherwood Baker, a brakeman, while coupling cars, October 15, 1885.

A large audience was present to hear the Junior Addresses in the College Hall, Wednesday evening. The addresses were all excellent. H. H. Cully, of Dalton, was one of the speakers. Good music was furnished by the Republican Literary Society choir.

The Alliance City Band will give a concert in the Opera House Monday evening.

Henry Camp delivered a series of lectures on temperance in the College

THE COUNTY CAPITAL.

Court News, and Canton's Contribution to the History of the

But little of consequence has disturbed the repose of the county seat, this week. The only social event was the marriage of Miss Ella Bates to the Rev. Edwin F. Frease, of New Waterford The other local matters are not of vital interest to Massillonians.

It has required a good deal of effort to keep the public posted in the facts that Harry Johnson who has achieved some notoriety as an athlete, boarded at a Canton hotel for a few months last summer, and is therefore a Canton man; that one hundred and fifty saloon keepers are going to open their doors on Sunday; that a number of new awnings are in successful operation; and that the street car line is the most wonderful institu tion of the kind known to the traveling

The city weigh-master, like the city itself, happens to be \$42.50 behind in his accounts; the Salvation Army is getting ready to attack the city, and the United Lines Telegraph has been forced by circumstances to go out of business, as the Western Union people have control of its wires. This will not cripple the United Lines' system, except so far as the Connotton wires are concerned.

"Pretty" Reefsnyder has confessed to having perjured himself in swearing that he and William Nye were implicated in robbing a car:at Louisvile, saying he did so only because of threatened death from the Harter Brothers, one of whom is now serving his sentence.

The following transfers of real estate in Massillon have been recorded:

Louis Wittman to Mary Whittman, part of lets 133 and 134, Massillon, \$5,000. Rebecca J. Bahney to J. C. F. Putman, part of lots 109 and 110, Massillon, \$2,300 John P. Floom's administrator to Fred H. Snyder, part of lots 508 and 509, Massillon, \$2,500.

F. H. Snyder to Charles F. Snyder, lot 509, Massillon, \$1,250. Frank C. Rock to Michael Ruch, lot

1132. Massillon, \$850. George F. Saunders to Gilbert N. Porter, lot 924, Massillon, \$350. E. A. Hackett to John C. Leve, out

lots 13 and 41, Massillon, \$4,000.

John C. Love to Ora Hackett, the same, \$4,000. Henry Beatty to Harry Beatty, 39-100 of an acre in section 5, Massillon, \$500.

Joseph Summer to Alexander Miller, 162 acres in section 36, Perry tp. \$16,000.

NAVARRE.

J. L. W. Kalp, of Medina, is visiting among Navarre friends.

Eddie Reine's new business room is fast nearing completion.

A Card.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin Rich. The Woman's Missionary Society con- [perly & Jacobs.

WATKINS BROS.

New Dress Goods,

New Silks and Velvets, Seersuckers and Ginghams, New White Goods,

EMBROIDERED ROBES

Embroideries and Laces, Muslins, Prints, Shirtings, Table Linens, Towels, Crashes, all at

LOWER PRICES THAN EVER. Gloves, Hosiery, Notions,

RIBBONS, UNDERWEAR,

Ladies' Cuffs, Collars and Lace

NECKWEAR

Bargains in Every Department. and Inspect our Stock and you will be convinced that you

can Save Money

By dealing with us.

Watkins bros.

20 East Main St

vened in the U. B. Church, Sunday evening.

Defeated candidates here feel very sore, and howl like Southern blood

F. M. Corl, spent Sunday in New Philadelphia, having gone to bring his

We were misinformed as to who was elected Clerk, last week. John F. Grossklaus received the greatest number of votes, and of course, that snowed Alex. Garver under.

The West is truly receiving a goodly supply of "Buckeyes." Messrs. Charles, Job Work in Tin and Sheet Iron George and Will Kline left Monday for Portland, On. Rev. J. M. Poulton and wife are in Kansas hunting a location: Bert Hall fell a victem to the fever, and is now a Kansas resident; Henry Keller and family will hereafter be found on a farm near Butler, Ind; Silas Bush will go West sometime in the near future.

You Can Have It.

"My dear, what would I give to have your hair?" is often said by middle-aged adies to young ones. Madam, you may have just such hair. Parker's Hair Balsam will give it to you. It will stop your hair from falling off, restore the original color and make it long, thick soft and glossy. You need not stand helplessly envying the girls. The Balsam is not oily, not a dye, but is ar elegant dressing, and is especially rec ommended for its cleanliness and

Knapp & Dillon.

(Successors to J. F. Hess & Bro.,)

Practical Plumbers, GAS and STEAM FITTERS,

Dealers in

Gas Fixtures, Brass Goods

and all kinds of Pumps, Hydrants, Street Washers, Garden Hose and Hose Reels.

Fitting Country Residences a Specialty.

Orders promptly attended to at reasonable price 16 NORTH ERIE STREET. . .

MASSILLON, OHIO

50 cents buys a Ladies Kid Opera at J. D. Frank & Co.'s Cash Store.

FOR RENT-The room over Hemperiy & Jacob's hardware store now occupied by Mr. William Breed as a tailor shop. For particulars call on or address, HemWm. BOWMAN.

Tin and Slate

ROOFING. Spouting,

And all kinds of

Shop on North Erie Street, Near Warwick & Justus' ffice.

All Work Warranted.

WM. BOWMAN.

March 10,11.

Real Estate

—Administrator of the—

Estate of Kent Jarvis,

Dealer in Real Estate. Offers for sale a ong list of city property, etc., con-

Fine Business Property, Well Located Residence Property,

And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots.

All for sale on the most Reasoable Terms

Will Build Houses

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these low are scrattered all over the city.

Notice of Appointment. Estate of Isaac Ulman, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Isaac Ulman, late of Stark County, deceased.

Dated this 7th day of April, A. D. 1886.

42-C. ROBERT W. McCAUGHEY.

Notice of Appointment. Estate of Anthony Harman, deceased. The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as executor of the estate of Anthony Harman, late of Stark county, deceased.

Dated this 25th day of March, A. D. 1886.

41-t3. GEORGE M. SNYDER. H. F. OEHLER'S

Call

Cash Store

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR



House Furnishing Goods.

Roofing & Spouting

romptly attended to. 14 W. Main St, - - MASSILLON.

KELLER'S

SALE STABLES



Cheapest and Best Turnouts in the City.

Horses in Good Order and all Good Roadsters. Fine Buggies, Easy Riding. Rigs delivered to all parts of the city at all hours. A TRIAL ALWAYS SATISFIES.

CALL AND SEE ME.

WANTED—Ladies and gentleman to work for us at their own houses; no canvassing; for to \$15 weekly; work sent by mail any distance; we have good demand for our work, and furnish steady employment. Address at once, Reliable Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Box 1593, 41-44.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Home and Neighborhood.

Local reading notices set in Brevier type—the size of type used on this page—five cents per line for first insertion, and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Reading notices set in larger type, ten cents per line for first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. insertion.

No single notice inserted for less than twenty-five cents.

April 23 will be Arbor Day. The Salvation Army will establish a corps at Orrville.

The new township officers were sworn in on Monday last.

The season at Chippewa Lake will

open on the 1st of May. Mr. Edward Bachtel is the general

utility man of Brecket & Breider. Mr. Charles Heckman will establish green-houses on South Erie street.

The coming Saturday will be pay day at nearly all the mines and the principal | Stafford, Kan.

George List has opened a very well appointed meat market on East Tremont

Seven offices and stores have been connected with the telephone exchange this week.

Work on the gas well has been recommenced and a depth of one hundred

The plate glass front now being put in the Beatty Block will add very much to its attractive appearance. The Salvation Army are happy in the

possession of a monstrous bass drum, which adds to their martial appearance on the streets.

Mr. A. T. Worbs, formerly one of Uhrichsville's enterprising young men, has established himself in the wholesale fruit business in this city. The Pittsburg Fort Wayne & Chicago

beautified the grounds about the pretty passenger station in this city. The Young Men's Athletic Association

of this city have engaged the services of a competent professor in the manly art to instruct them for some weeks. Invitations have been received in this

city for the second anniversary of the opening reception and banquet of the Hotel Buchtel, Akron, Tuesday evening,

The compilation of a new directory is being pushed forward, which will conain one excellent feature—a complete list of Stark county farmers, and their addresses.

Some very wicked individual stole into the vestibule of the chapel of the Presbyterian Church Wednesday evening, during prayer meeting, and turned off the gas. Confusion reigned for some time before the gas was relit.

Hon. Geo. Harsh, who has been confined to his home for the past five weeks by ill health, was again upon the street yesterday, for a short time in the forenoon, enjoying with others the beautiful spring morning.

The Presbyterian social will meet at the chapel on Friday evening. Prof. Jones will give, in an informal talk, some reminiscences of the New Orleans Exposition, and refreshments will be served. All are invited.

The first of the summer series of open air concerts will be given Friday evening by the Harmonia Band. The project of building a band stand seems to have been forgotten while the waterworks question is under discussion.

The Massillon Wheel Club has purchased and will soon set up in their rooms a Buffalo Home Trainer, by the use of which its members can remain in training during the winter months and in muddy weather. This will be the only machine of the kind about here.

A collision on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, Thursday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, has delayed a a number of trains since. The fast line, owing to a break in the machinery, was compelled to slow up, and No. 8, coming behind, ran into her, badly damaging the rear car, and hurting the engineer

A Quaker Tea will be held by the of the First Methodi-t ladies Church in the Sunday School Thursday evening, April rooms, 29. A dinner will also be served the same day. Announcements will be made later. These ladies have taken it upon themselves to pay for the magnificent organ which will be purchased for the new building.

Miss Mollie Jordan, an elocutionist of unusual talent, whom many will remember as the lady who gave a very pleasing entertainment in the Presbyterian Church some years ago, has been engaged by the Organ Fund Society of St. Timothy's Church to appear in the lecture room of the church, April 30. Miss Jordan has greatly improved since her first appearance in this city, and as the ladies of this society have never yet failed in their attempts, the evening will no doubt be enjoyed by all who at-

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church elected the following officers at their last meeting: President, Mrs. Geo. Harsh; Vice Presidents, Mrs. A. L. Wetherald, Mrs. H. A. Williams, Mrs. E. J. Hamill, Mrs. T. C. Miller; Secretary, Mrs. Chas. Mong; Treasurer, Mrs. M. E. Noble; Executive Committee, Mrs. T. C. Miller, Miss Mattie Corns, Mrs. S. P. Barnes, Mrs. J. M. Walker, Mrs. A. Claymen, Mrs. J. W. Hisey; Collectors, Miss Olive Elsass, Miss Carrie Lieghley. The society meets every Wednesday The society meets every Wedneeday Monat, Miss Annie afternoon in the parlors of the church. Moragan, Mrs Maurice

Personal.

Clarence Kaley is in Chicago. Mr. J. P. Burton is in Cincinnati.

Mr. Fred Regula with his family, has moved to Johnsville, Trumbull county. Mrs. A. A. Hallock has been visiting her parents in Kent, during the past

Miss Annie Coleman left on Wednesday for El. Paso, Tex., where she will The Stirring Scenes of Wednesday spend the summer with relatives.

Mr. David Kirkland has been spending the week in Indiana, and it is said does not intend coming home alone.

Mrs. Ida Martin, of Minneapolis, Minn., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Thomas California. Mr. Charles Bahney, who has, been

visiting his relatives in this city for some weeks, left on Wednesday for Albert Grant the silver toned orator.

gentle cow boys. Miss Myra Merwin left on Wednesday

afternoon for Boston, where she will finish her musical education in the New England Conservatory of Music. A pleasant party composed of Messrs. John Jacobs, Oliver Jacobs, Neil Kelly, Mrs. Carrie Brown and Miss Lizzie

Kelly started for California Sunday Miss Mary E. Hayes was married to Jacob Ricker, at the residence of the Hon. George Harsh, Wednesday evening at half-past 8. They moved at once

into a new house on Prospect street.

Professor H. C. Mueller, formerly a teacher of languages in Massillon, dropped dead in a recitation room of Wittenburg College, at Springfield, O. Railroad Company, have improved and He was a splendid linguist, understanding eight tongues and was a very pleasant gentlemen.

> A feast of good music will be served at the coming concert for the benefit of the Christian Church. It will be given under the direction of Prof. M. L. McPhail assisted by many talented people. The date and programme will be published next week.

Out and About.

Huron has a town clock.

Findlay has another oil well. Norwalk wants her city limits ex-

Two Wooster Hoodlums nearly killed Joseph Belk of the Salvation Army, Sunday night, for being reprimanded by floor. him in public.

William Miller, of Dresden, and John Cops, of Newark, have received appointments as canal collectors at their respective towns.

The Ohio Gas and Fuel Company and the Ohio and Pennsylvania Natural Gas Company, of Youngstown, have consolidated, with a capital of \$100,000.

The Seiberling strikers in Akron created a disturbance in the Windsor Hotel, where the new men are boarding, but were quelled without serious trouble.

George Green charged with assault with intent to kill and rob D. J. Begges, a Canton merchant, was sentenced by Judge Pease, Monday morning, to twenty years in the penitentiary, the limit the

The Commissioners of Carroll county have stopped filing the Republican which charges the commissioners with all sorts badness. For instance, it says they spent within a few cents of 14 dollars to make a sale of furniture amounting to \$15. The Republican is fighting the two other papers and the commissioners single handed, and at this time seems to

The Act of an Unnatural Mother.

Wednesday afternoon while raking out rubbish from the waste weir of the Paper Mill lock, Mrs. Augustus Martin saw some dark object which she thought to be a cat. Pulling it out, she almost fainted, on discovering it to be the body of a little child. The police were informed, and the coroner came over at once, but at this time has not completed the

inquest. The body was greatly discolored and must have been in the water a long time. A long bolt was tied to its arm which was evidently intended to sink it No marks of violence were found, and it probably died by drowning. The coroner will probably pronounce it a case

of infanticide. No clue to the guilty person has been found, though effortes to find one are being made. There is a possibility that the body drifted down from above the

Unclaimed Letters.

FOREIGN LETTERS. Brown, James (2)

Armstrong, Wm Barnhart, G P Fuller, Frank Gregory, John Gregory, Robert Keller, Daniel Louse, Conrad A McBride, Alex Weirich, Clark Weirich, Cork Weirleh, Clark Weirleh, Cork

Myers, B F
Merrel, Matthew
Nicholas, John
Smith, John
Spellman, Wm
Stevens, Jacob
Sweeney, Dominick
Wiebel, August

LADIES. Oglethorpe, Mrs. Jemima Smith, Miss Ida C Snyder, Mamie Wible, Margaret Weible, Mrs Sarah Brown, Mrs Ella Kunse, Mrs Catharine Wilson, Annie

THE NEW COUNCIL.

The City Government Changes Hands Promptly.

Mr. Huber Makes a Speech, and Mr. Sailer Receives a Present.

Night.

The grand finale of the defunct Council Wednesday night was not entirely devoid of the stirring scenes which characterized the beginning of its exist McDaniels, and will shortly leave for ence. Last week a long resolution was passed practically censuring Senator Conrad for introducing the bill allowing cities to contract with water companies. It was passed, most members understanding it as compelling cities to contract with companies already in existence, whereas it really allows them to of the Civil Rights League, has gone do so with companies which may herewest to assume the pastoral life of the after be established. There is a great difference between the two ideas, and Mr. Huber made a courageous speech, asking that the great wrong done to Sen ator Conrad be rectified and go in the records as the last act of the body. It was entirely unexpected and would have stood a better chance for passage had its contents been made known sooner. This was the only event marring the evening.

Mr. Sailer was pleasantly remembered as he well deserved to be. He has given much time and labor to city work, and though in the flights of oratory which relieve the monotony of city legislation, he and the English language have been occasionally at variance, he leaves his office followed by the regret of all.

The new Councilmen are so well known that their lives and adventures need not here be given; they will in time learn that it is the fate of all Councilmen to immortalize themselves.

The election of Mr. Huber as President will be a surprise to many who expected Mr. Snyder to occupy that position. There was considerable done before the ballot was taken, but Mr. Huber's following was the strongest and his election was conceded before the roll

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The lobby was full Wednesday night of nervous new officials and interested observers. Everybody was in state attire, and all members were in their places, when President Sailer dropped the gavel with due solemnity.

Scarcely had the interesting story of the doings of the week before been read by the Clerk when Mr. Huber took the

He apologized for bringing a business matter in at the last meeting, but felt that as a great injustice had been done; to Mr. Conrad, it was proper that the old Council should make it right. He said Mr. Conrad's bill amends a law which establishes a monopoly in this city, does not conflict with anything else and ought to be passed. He had voted for the resolution censuring Mr. Conrad under a mistaken impression, and therefore moved to amend that resolution by striking out all that preceded the words "therefore be it resolved," and that our representatives be instructed to urge the passage of Mr. Conrad's bill. A deep silence followed, and the vote resulted thus: Ayes, Huber, Rink, Reay, Overton; nays, Bullach, Williams and Sailer. Mr. Snyder asked to be excused from voting.

Though a majority in favor wassecurd, under the belief that five votes were necessary, the President declared the amendment lost.

Mr. Huber moved an adjournment. President Sailer then arose and re-His speech abounded in good hits, and he observed very sententiously that "it

viewed the work of the past two years. was not all pleasure to be a councilman." He thanked the council for the honor he had received, and for their consideration for his poor knowledge of the language. He had commenced to sit down when

Solicitor Willison arose, and then straightened himself up again. While Mr. Snyder frantically waved at him to sit down, he blandly looked at Mr. Willison, who sternly repeated the charges of fraud robbery and corruption which had been heard. In token of the esteem in which he was generally held, however, in behalf of the city officers, even to the man who grinds up the town clock, a little present had been made. Mr. Willison subsided amid loud ap plauses. Towards the close of his speech the clerk set before Mr. Sailer a beautiful silver tea service, and as each piece came up, his eyes opened the wider.

Mr. Sailer made an affecting little address accepting the gift and the Council was declared adjourned sine die.

Mayor Bowman then took the chair and swore in the new members, Messrs. Volkmore, Jarvis, Oehler and Leighley. Mr. Snyder nominated Mr. Huber for

Mr. Williams nominated Mr. Snyder. Mr. Huber received six votes and his election was then made unanimous.

Mr. Williams and Mr. Snyder were

nominated for pesident pro tempore, and

Mr. Snyder was elected. Mayor-elect Frantz presented his bond which was accepted and he was sworn

The city machinery being once more in running order President Huber made a little speech. Said he: "I want to be heat both ways," and advocated a resolution read by the Clerk similar in mean-

ing to his amendment proposed a few minutes more to the old council.

No one was willing to move their adoption, Mr. Rink moved to adjourn, and our eight legislatures took up their hats and walked.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

News of Interest to the Members the Various Fraternal and Benevolent Societes.

PATRIARCHS MILITANT.

The Odd Fellows of Massillon adopted the new degree of their order last Friday night, by organizing a Canton of Patriarchs Militant.

Canton Russell No. 27 was mustere nto service by Brigadier General Franklin Ellis, commanding the Department of Ohio, assisted by his Aid de Camp Col. Van Norten, of Toledo; Col James D. Bell, of Mansfield; Lieutenant Col. Wagner, of Akron and Major Farquaher, of Damascus. Visiting chevaliers from Akron, Salem and other points were This is a new feature in the order of

Odd Fellows and its growth has been unprecedented in the history of secret societies. Adopted by the Sovereign Grand at its session last September, Canton No. 1 was mustered in on January 1, 1886, and within ninety days, fourteen thousand Odd Fellows have been enrolled under the banner bearing the motto Justitia Universalis.

Canton Russell already has twenty members handsomely uniformed and well drilled in the manuel of sword exercise. The following officers were installed for the ensuing year: II. C. Brown, Captain; Henry Suhr, Lieutenant; John Leu, Ensign; Charles R. Stevens, Clerk; H. F. Oehler, Accountant.

MASONIC.

The following communication was sent out by the Grand Secretary, agreeable to the orders of M. W. Grand Master S. Stacker Williams, on April 2d, and reads as follows:

To the Worshipful Masters of Lodges and all Brethren throughout this Jurisdiction: The question comes to me from so many sources as to whether the Grand Lodge has recognized as legal Masonic Bodies the bodies styled by their members bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasoury subordinate to the "Supreme Council of the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies" (so styled), but better known as the Cerneau Bodies, and also as to the propriety of Lodges in this Jurisdiction occupying halls jointly with such organizations, I am prompted to take this means of reaching the Worshipful Masters and Lodges and answer-

First-The Grand Lodge has not, in any manner, recognized these organizations as legal Masonic Bodies.

Second-I have decided, and now hold that Rule 79 of our Code of Masonic Jurisprudence bars Lodges in this Jurisdiction from occupying halls jointly with such organizations,

Worshipful Masters and Lodges will. therefore, take notice that they are forbidden to occupy halls jointly with the bodies above referred to.

LODGE NOTES.

The Knights of Pythias conferred the Rank of Knight upon a candidate last

O. F. will work in the Initiatory Degree next Monday.

The Degree Staff of Sippo Lodge I. O.

The drama which was to have been presented by the Daughters of Veterans has been indefinitely postponed.

The Daughters of Veterans will hold a social at the residence of Mr. D. P Merrill, South Erie street, Thursday

At a special meeting of Hart Post, G A. R., held Tuesday night, it was decided to request our representatives in Columbus to exert themselves to secure the passage of the Green bill, which gives to veteran soldiers an amount of not more than thirty dollars a month,, and allows them to remain with their families. The bill for the establishment of a soldiers home is probably doomed to defeat, but at any rate the other seems to be more satisfactory to the interested persons.

Work For The Humane.

The American Humane Association directs the attention of the public to the barbarities and abuses continually being practiced in various portions of the country, and oftentimes in localities and cities which are deemed very highly civilized. In order that the friends of the defenseless and helpless may know the extent of this evil, and devise measures for their relief, mention is here made of some of the

EXISTING CRUELTIES:

Animals in freezing and starving condition, in exposed localities on the Western plains, in the winter season. Animals so horribly burned on their bodies, through careless branding, as to make wounds that never heal. Animals severely wounded and tortur

when being loaded on stock-cars. Animals so cruelly crowded, trampled. starved and kept without water, when transported long distances by rail to market, as to make their meat unfit for

ed by clubs and long sharp iron prods

Horses compelled to endure excruciating torture by the over-check and other high check-reins, through the ignorance and pride of thoughtless drivers. Dogs and cats driven to desperation and madness from want of water.

Horses ruined in health and limb through being over-loaded, lack of food and improper feeding.
Old, galled, crippled horses ill-fed, over-loaded, and generally abused by

Cows compelled, through the penur-

NEW JEWELRY STORE! New Goods and the Latest Styles.

LOWEST CASH PRICES. I shall keep only first-class goods of every kind,

TRASI As I will sell nothing that I cannot warrant.

chasing, and will take pleasure in showing you my line of goods. C. C. MILLER, JEWELER,

37 EAST MAIN STREET.

SKINNER BROTHERS'

In with the Park Drug Store.

I cordially Invite you to call, even though you have no intention of pur

ANNUAL SALE OF

WALL PAPER REMNANTS!

We have a number of small lots of some of the most desirable of last season's patterns, embracing all grades of goods. The better grades will be sold proportionately lower than the others; though they will all be cheap, in fact

YOU CAN BUY THEM AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

Call at once before the best patterns are taken. Big invoices of new goods arriving frequently.

SKINNER BROTHERS.

C. F. VON KANEL,

ANNOUNCE TO THE PEOPLE

MASSILLON AND VICINITY.

That he has taken the agency for the celebrated

Columbus



WATCH.

Which he will highly recommend as a first-class watch. In connection with the same you will find all other leading watches, which will be sold at the lowest

A handsome line of Jewelry, Silverware, Gold Head Canes, Etc., will always C. F. VON KANEL, be found in stock. No. 5 West Main Street.

iousness of their owners, to run the streets, in many cities and villages, pair, at quenching thirst from mud-puddles, pounded by clubs, beaten by stones, and mutilated by dogs, when driven from yards into which the animals force them-

selves because of hunger. Calves with feet tied and tortured. while being transported long distances, in distressed position, over rough roads, by butchers and others.

Fine horses outrageously high-checked and brutally over-driven by drunken, careless and cruel drivers. Pigeons wantonly wounded, mutilated and allowed to linger hours before death comes to their relief, at shooting tourna-

Horses left standing in exposed positions, through severe storms, without

Beautiful song and useful birds needlessly slaughtered by men and boys for Insects, birds and animals of various

kinds cruelly put to death by thoughtless persons, when a little care would make death less painful. The cruelty and savage instinct arous ed by pugilism, cock and dog fighting. The useless, barbarous cruelty inflicted

on hares and foxes in allowing them to be chased and hunted by hounds for hours, as a sport. The debasing, cruel effect on children

by close confinement at labor, often in dark and unwholesome factories and other places. The cruelties and beatings inflicted or

patient, uncomplaining wives by brutal and drunken husbands. The whippings and abuse endured by boys and girls who have been given into the charge of coarse and hard masters. The starvation and neglect endured by infants and small children, when left by their parents with those who promise

to care for them. The privation, distress and degrada tion of little waifs of children, in the streets, who often have no one to protect

The deplorable condition of the horse no longer useful, turned loose to starve and die; the child, whipped by the heartless parent; the discharged prisoner whom no one will employ; the little tired cash boy and cash girl, that should have been, hours ago, in bed; the haggard sunkeneyed, poorly paid sewing-woman the starving family, that can get no work; and many many others not here

See our Boys' A Calf Button Shoes for \$1.00 a pair, at J. D. FRANK & Co.'s CASH STORE.

mentioned.

Wanted—A horse for delivery purposes; six or seven years old. Call at Traphagen & Kramer's bus barn.

See our Ladies \$3.00 Handsome Button, the cheapest shoe in the city. J. D. FRANK & Co.'s CASH STORE,

A full line of gold head canes at C. F.

Misses' Kid Button Shoes only \$1.00 a

J. D. FRANK & CO.'s CASH STORE. FOR RENT.-Two rooms in the Opera House block. The desirable business room next to Koch & Goodhart, also the office above said room. Will give possession April 1. Inquire of II. IJ. EVERHARD.

Infants' slippers 20 cents a pair. Infants' Goat Button Shoes 30 conts a pair, J. D. FRANK & CO.'s CASH STORE. Horse for Salk.—House and lot, cor-

ner East and North streets, brick build ing, containing eleven rooms, ball room, a double cellar, and stable for three horses. Possession given 1st of April or May. J. KIRKPATRICK. Ladies' Kid Button Shoes at \$1.25 and

J. D. FRANK & Co.'s.

C. Borchars.

House for Sale.-A new, two-story frame house, containing nine rooms, a hall-way, and summer kitchen. Good well and cistern, can be used for one or two families. Also on same lot a small frame house. Located on corner of North Hill street and Spring alley. The owner wishes to sell at once, in order to go West and invest in land.

Ladies' Hand-turn Kid Button Shoes in the leading styles, at the lowest cash prices, at J. D. Frank & Co.'s. prices, at

Call and see the new designs in jewelery just received at C. F. Von Kanel's. 75 cents will buy a Child's Pebble Button Shoe, sizes 9 to 12.

For an unlimited time first-class cabinet photographs can be had at L. L. Shertzer's for \$2 and \$3 per dozen.

\$1.25 will buy a nice Glove Top Button Shoe for ladies wear, at

J. D. FRANK & Co.'s. You can find the largest assortment in the city of Genta Neckties, Mufflers, Silk Handkerchiefs and Gloves at C. M. Whitman's Clothing House, 11 West

We have the exclusive sale on The J. F. Hill's Celebrated \$3.00 Shoes, equal to any hand-sewed for ease and comfort.

Try one pair and you will wear no other.

J. D. Frank & Co.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE YOU CAN GET ONE POZ CABINET PHO-TOGRAPHS FOR \$2,00 TO \$3.00 per J. C. HARING'S. dozen at Massillon, Ohio.

Gents' Hand-sewed shoes in all the eading styles in Button, Bals and Congress, in tipped and N. V. toes, at hard time prices.

J. D. Frank & Co. time prices.

Itch of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by J. M. Schuckers, Druggist, Massillon, 37-4m

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ALOHA.

A Romantic Legend of the Hawailan Is-

Long ago, on the fair island of Hawaii, dwelt together two maidens. Pele, the elder, was a native, and beautiful in all the rich coloring of her

race. Dark eyes and hair, pearly teeth, a clear olive complexion, dashed with a crimson glow of health and happiness, made, with her graceful figure, a sym-metry of attraction that infatuates. Still more was she prominent in a grace of a kind and noble nature.

Her father was a magnate in the island, and she, his only chiid, dressed in rich draperies and flashed in costly iewels.

Also, she had a high destiny in prospeet, for she was betrothed to the prince, son to the king of the islands, and some day she might sit on the

All the people loved Pela, and said that she was born to rule-so exalted was she in virtue.

Aloha, the other maiden, was a waif of the sea-borne by the waves from a stranded vessel. She had been saved and cared for by the parents of Pele. Under their tender fostering and the sisterly love of their daughter, she, too, had grown into a "thing of beauty" and a "light in the household." She was a striking contrast to Pele. Her eyes were as bine as the sky above her, and the fairest tints of northern Europe covered features of exquisite delicacy, over which fell a luxuriance of curls, fleecy in line and softness.

Pele loved this child with all her warmth of soal, and Aloha's love for Pele was the one great passion of her gentle life.

What a lovely picture they were, these two maidens, ever together; the guiding star, always leading and guarding the trusting Aloha! Often, as they stood gazing out upon the waters of the ocean, Pele would kay her hand upon the fair head of her sister and talk of the future. She would speak of the time when appear of the ideals are time when, queen of the islands, she could ride in a chariot beside the king, or prance with him over the broad plains on a righly caparisoned steed. She would picture herself glittering in

royal robes and jewels, and bedecking with shining genus her little sister also. Then Aloha would shake her head and say that she would wear only the garland of beautiful flowers, freshly woven each day, and flung over her shoulders by the loving hands of Pele. And now the time came for the consummation of the betrothal.

The marriage of the prince with Pele was to be preceded by a festival. All of the people assembled on a plain, where, beneath a decorated arch, the prince and Pele might receive their congratulations.

When the fair-baired Aloha joined the band in her simple white dress, with the garland of flowers, all eyes were drawn to her. The prince him-self was struck with admiration, and his whole soul enslaved by the beauty of the fair maiden, so unlike anything that he had ever seen before.

He at once determined that she

should be his bride.

But how could be dispose of Pele? He must do ber no outward wrong for her father was a man of power, and she the idol of the people.

The prince was a wizard, and could work a secret spell upon his affianced bride. Aloha was never far away. Her eyes were ever fixed upon her one bright star, and when she saw the palfor on her sister's face she hastened to

Pele placed her hand, as was her wont, upon Aloha's head, and grasping with her fingers the beautiful hair so loved, her spirit winged its distant flight. Held in the grasp of death, Aloha could not extricate herself, and they were forced to cut the hair which Pele's hand would not relinquish. They bore the body sadly to her home, Aloha

following.
When they entered the place so fraught to Aloha with memories of Pele's love, she sat down beside the dead, and drawing one deep sigh, passed gently away to join the spirit of

The people came in crowds, and sent up loud petitions that Pele might remain with them forever. In response a great wind arose, which lifted the body and bore it over Mauna Loa, where, descending gently, it entered the great pit of Kilauca, Pele's pit.

There a priestess, she has since remained, enshrined by a mass of golden threads, the earls of Aloha, in later days called Pele's hair.

Aloha was borne to her grave at the foot of the mountain and forth there sprang a flower, spreading and diffusing over the land. They called the flower Aloha, and it has many significations. as love, friendship, remembrance, welcome, and other sweet and gentle terms. -The Honolulu Press.

Tricycling in Italy.

From the illustrated paper by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pennell, in the April Century, we quote the following account of their experience at Castellano in their tricycle trip through Italy: "Vespers were just over in the church near the bridge, and along the way where happy little Etruscan school-boys once whipped homewards their treacherous school-master, little Italian boys and girls let loose from church ran after us, torturing us with their shrill cries. Soon their elders joined them, and we were closely beset with admirers. The town, too, was in a hubbub about us, and in the streets through which we wheeled men and women came from their houses to follow in our train. At the door of the albergo, where we were detained for several minutes, the entire population collected. We had difficulty in getting a room. The festa, the padrone said, had brought many country people into the town, and the inns were full to over-flowing. If J—would go with him he would see what could be done for us. The search led them through three houses. In the mean time I kept guard over the machine. It was well I did, for once J—had gone the natives closed upon me. Toddling infants and gray-haired mon, ranged peasants, and gorgeous officers pushed and struggled

But in vain. What was one against so many? A man sitting in the doorway took pity on my sad plight. He came out and with a stick mowed the people back. Then J—returned, having found a room in the first house, which the padrone had thought fit to conceal until the last.

"The albergo was but a middling inn.' We were lodged in the garret, in a room the size of a large closet. The way to it led through another bedchamber, long and low, in which four cots were ranged in a row along the wall. When we crossed it on the way downstairs to dinner, I devoutly prayed that on our return four nightcaps would

not be nodding on the pillows.

"Fortunately we were the first to go to bed in the garret. All through the night, however, for the mattress was hard and I slept little, I heard loud snores and groans, and the sound of much tossing to and fro. We rose early in the morning, but when we opened our door the east were empty, though they had not been so long. Indeed, early as we were, the whole town was stirring when we came downstairs. But who ever knew the hour when the people of an Italian town were not up and abroad? No sooner had J--- brought the tricycle from the stable, where it had been kept all night, to the albergo, than the piazza was again crowded. On they all came with us, men, women, and children, hooting and shouting, jumping and dancing through the vilely paved streets, and finally sprawling over the walls and on the rocks beyond the gate."

How to Eat.

The primary act of digestion takes place in the mouth. A simple statement, certainly, but one more important than it may at first sight appear. For in the mouth the food is, or ought to be, slowly and properly masticated. This not only renders it more fit to be speedily acted upon by the juices of the stomach (gastrie), but enables it to be well mingled with the secretions of the salivary and parotid glands. And what do these secretions do? The answer is this: The saliva contains a fermentive agent, to which chemists have given the name of "diastase." The property of this diastase is that it changes the starch of the food into sugar, or "dextrine," which is soluble, the former not being so. A portion of this is actually absorbed into the blood from the mouth. Again, this diastase is only active in an alkaline versus an acid medium, another reason why it should be mingled with the food in the mouth and not in the stomach. Slow mastication, then, is of the greatest importance if we would live in health and avoid the horrors of indigestion, with the thousand and one ills, physical and mental, that follow in its train. Take time to eat if you would be happy. Take time to eat if you would be well. Teach your children to do so, and explain to them the reason why. A word or two spoken to a child in a quiet and reasoning strain, will often make a very deep and lasting im-

I have a letter before me, from which I will make an extract: "I am 77 years of age," says the writer, "and have very few teeth, but my appetite and digestion are good, which I attribute to careful feeding. I have found by experience that all kinds of food, whether dry or moist, should not be allowed to pass until reduced to a pulp and mixed with the saliva."

Let me draw the reader's attention to the words "whether dry or moist." The aged but healthful writer does not allow even moist food to pass at once into the stomach. He is right. But is it not the common practice to bolt such food? Take, for example, a supper of porridge and milk, or well-boiled hominy and milk. How long do most people take to eat such a meal?—and mind this: it is a most wholesome one. Why, about five minutes. Can they wonder that it disagrees, and that it creates acidity and eructations, flatulence, and all sorts of discomforts, not the least disagreeable of which are restless nights and nightmare dreams?-- Cassell's Magazine.

Stealing An Invention.

A little more than 100 years ago the

manufacture of steel may be said to have had a beginning in England.
About that time there was living in Sheffield, Eng., a man by the name of Huntsman. He was a watch and clock maker, and he had so much trouble in getting a steel that would answer for his springs, he determined to make some steel himself. He experimented for a long time in secret, and after many failures he hit upon a process that produced a superior quality of steel. The best steel to be obtained at that time was made by the Hindoos, and it cost in England about \$50,000 a ton; but Huntsman's steel could be had for \$500 a ton, as he found a ready market for all the steel he could make he determined to keep his invention secret, and no one was allowed to enter his works except his workmen, and they were sworn to secrecy. But other iron and steel makers were determined to find out how he produced the quality of steel he made, and this is how they accomplished it at last: One dark and bitter cold wintry night a wretched looking beggar knocked at the door of Huntsman's works and asked shelter from the storm that was raging without. The workmen, pitying the supposed beggar, gave him permission to come in and find warmth and shelter near the furnaces. In a little while the drowsy beggar fell asleep, or at least seemed to do so, but beneath his torn and shabby hat his half-shut eyes watched with eager intent every movement made by the men about the furnaces, and as the charging of the melting pots, heating the furnaces, and at last pouring the steel into ingots took several hours to accomplish, it is hardly necessary to add that the forgotten beggar slept long, and, as it seemed, soundly, in the corner where he lay. It turned out afterward that the apparently sleeping beggar was a well-to-do iron maker living near by, and the fact that he soon began the erection of large steel works similar to Huntsman's was good evidence that he was a poor sleeper but a good watcher.

gorgeous officers pushed and struggied together in their desire to see. Every now and then a stealthy hand was thrust through the crowd and felt the tire or tried the brake. I turned from the did not dare to do right."—Middle-I lifted exploring hands from the wheels. town Mercury.



SOLD BY

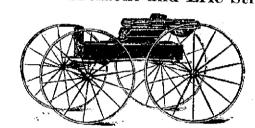
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Dealers in Lumber of all Kinds. Mouldings, Sash, Doors and Blinds

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Corner of Tremont and Eric Streets



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FIRST-CLASS LIGHT CARRIAGES.

My work, for durability, good material, style and finish, is not surpassed by any tention given to the

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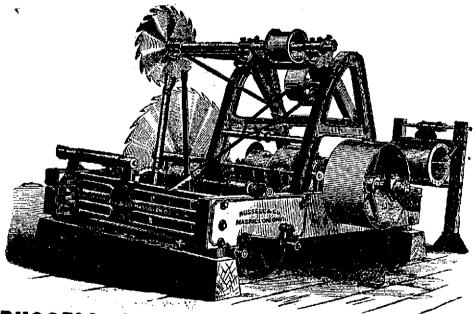
REPAIRING DEPARTMENT

Blacksmithing, Repainting, etc., receive special attention. In addition to my stock, I am selling a cheager grade of Buggies than I make, am handling the best makes of

COLUMBUS BUGGIES AND PHÆTONS,

in the city, which I am selling at Lower Rates than can be purchased elsewhere Agent for the Watertown Platform Spring Wag ons and Buggies,

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pluints, Constitution, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the BLOOD.

To women who suffer from any of the ills peculiar to their sex it is an unfailing friend. All Druggists. One Dollara bottle, or address Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

KEEP IT PURE.

The Life is the Blood—Prevent Disease Surgery the Last Resort—A Telling Letter.

Letter.

Here is a fact for you to think over, viz.: Medical science proves that diseases, no matter how great a variet; they seem to have, proceed from comparatively iew causes. It is for this reason that some single medicines relieve or cure so wide a range of complaints—some of them appearing almost directly opposite in their natures. When a medical preparation acts at once upon the digestive and urinary organs, and also purifies the blood, the list of difficulties subject to its control is astonishing. But, while many things are said to possess this power, those which actually do exert it are very rare.

It is conceded that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., is the most effective preparation now in use for all diseases arising from a foul or impure state of the circulation. Hence it is more than likely that if the writer of the following letter had habitually taken. Favorite Remedy" ten years ago, he would never have suffered from Cancer.

Pittsfield, Mass., March 22, 1834.

Dr. D. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.:

Dear Sir;—About six years ago I was obliged to resort to external treatment for the removal of a cancerous growth on my lip. On my return home, i became sensible that my blood needed a thorough cleaning. My whole system, too, required toning up. While casting about for the lest medicine to do this, your "Favorite Remedy" was so highly commended in my hearing that I resolved to try it. I did so, and the result surprised me, it was effected so quickly and completely. I soon got over the depression produced by the operation, and since the "Favorite Remedy," which I have continued to take in small doses has kept me in such health and strength as I never had before, nor expected to have. It is the best blood purifier in the world. I am sure of that.

Yours, &c.,

Matthew Farrell.

24 Adams Street.
In all cases when a consultation is deemed de sirable. Address:—Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, M. Y. But if you have not done so, adopt Favorite Remedy" as a household friend.

Cabinet Work.

AMOS CIROD. for a number of years past an employe of the late Peter Shauf, will continue the business as

Bank and Store Counters,

Saloon and Bar Fixtures. ---AND---

General Cabinet Work.

Also has control of the

Shauf Dry Cold Air Refrigerator, for Saloons, Groceries, Butchers and Private Use.

I would respectfully ask the public to give me a call, promising to give satisfaction in all work, and prices very low. Shop just back of North Street High School Building.

Yours truly,

Amos Girod.

Globe Bakery,

West Main Street.

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The Best of Bread, Fresh Baked Every Day.

Elegant Ice Cream Parlors.

Everything the best. A trial Always Satisfies.

Fresh Bread on sale at Fred Albrecht's Grocery, and delivered to all parts of the city.

Hurrah Smokers!

If you want a good Cigar call for

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Brands of Cigars.

They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced. Store room and factory two doors east of Union Hotel,

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Piso's Remedy for Catarra is the Best, Essiest to Use, and Cheapest.

BILIOUSNESS.

Bilious symptoms invariably arise from indigestion, such as furred tongue, vomiting of blie, giddiness, sick headache, ir-regular bowels. The liver socretes the bile and acts like a filter or sieve, to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile is liable to overflow into the blood, causing jaundice, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, bil-ious diarrhea, a languid, weary feeling and many other distressing symptoms. Bilious-ness may be properly termed an affection of the liver, and can be thoroughly cured by the grand regulator of the liver and billary organs, BURDOCK LOOD BITTERS. It acts upon the coach, bowels and liver, 1990 and opens the culverts and shuiceways for the outlet isease. Sold everywhere

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at the well known Confectionery Store and Din-ing Rooms, in Coleman's Building, Main street, announces to the people of Massillon and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish at all times first-classs

guaranteed to cure.

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FANCY DECORATED CAKES

Ice Cream, Lemon Sherbet, Water Ices, Confectionery, Nuts and Fruits.

Also in Stock a Fine Line of Family Groceries,

SUGARS, COFFEES, CANNED GOODS ETC. WARM MEALS AND LUNCHES

AT ALL HOURS. orders for Parties, Suppers, &c. promptly attended to, at

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WALL PAPER,

Window Curtains, Curtains and Fixtures,

Poles and Cornices. A FULL STOCK OF

Mixed Paints in all colors ready for use

Room and Picture Mouldings, Frames made to order, and fine pictures neatly mounted.

House and Sign Painting Paper Hanging and

Interior Decorating A SPECIALTY. Personal attention given all work.

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I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES, My stock will comprise all grades of

Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Office

FURNITURE

SUCH AS

Parior Suits, Chamber Suits. Bedsteads, Bureaus,

Hair,

Aus, Tables, Lounges SPRING BEDS. Husk and

Sea Crass Mattresses and the original Woven Wire Mattress AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

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BIRD MIGRATION.

Winter Quarters Held by Birds Traveling 2,000 Miles. While the Southern California Winter

is like the Eastern Spring, the birds fail to nest until the real Eastern Spring of May and June comes around—though certain birds, the identity of which I have not been able to ascertain, live in their nests during the present season. These nests are models of ingenuity, and are placed upon the top of the prickly pear that is so carefully avoided by all animals. The nests, and I have found four or five within an area of five feet, are bag-shaped, but built lengthwise, lying parallel to the ground, and having a perfect plazza in front_of them, with a projecting cover. nests are carefully constructed of various vegetable matter, and made perfectly water-tight, the interior being lined with the softest material to be found. These nests are undoubtedly built in May or June, but they are occupied by some bird as a home and refuge at this season—a fact that is sustained by many evidences.

The Southern California winter birds are particularly welcome to Eastern people, as here are innumerable forms with which they are familiar in the extreme North and East. Robins, whose representatives nestled last Summer in the apple orehards of the East, are now spending the Winter among the orange groves of this country; and among the familiar forms are warblers and an infinite variety of songsters. The instinct that causes these myriads of forms to migrate twice a year, flying over vast distances, has created much speculation. The robin has been seen within the arctic circle in the Summer and during the Winter as far south as Mexico, and one of the smallest birds, a warbler, takes a flight every year equaling, perhaps, 5.000 miles.

What causes bird migration is somewhat difficult to determine, the lack of food and the approach of cold being the principal agents. Whatever may be the direct cause, it is a fact that there is every Fall a general movement of birds toward the South, and in the Spring return. The majority of birds make the entire trip from the extreme North to the Gulf States, Southern California and Mexico. Others, as the crows, etc., remain in the North during the Winter, while others, again, as jays, woodpeckers, etc., are partial migrators.

It is somewhat of a puzzle how young birds find their way over the country to the South and back to the same dooryard in the Spring; but that they do it is well known. Robins build in the same tree year after year, returning to it in the Spring, perhaps after traveling 2,000 miles, within a few hours of their arrival on the year previous. While it is somewhat speculative how birds find their way, it is evident that they follow the great rivers, as the Mississippi, the mountain ranges, as the Coast Range and the Rocky Mountains, and the coast itself. The birds on the Eastern coast are often blown out to sea, many reaching Bermuda, and on the Pacific coast. even the most delicate of all, the humming birds, are found on the Island of Juan Fernandez, and all the islands of the California coast are resting places for birds during their migrations. Some birds, perhaps the majority, fly at night. Astronomers have seen flocks three miles up in the air, moving onward so high above the earth that its familiar markings were spread before them like a great map. From this habit of traveling at night they often fall victims to various objects. The light-houses on this coast, especially those where fogs prevail, could tell a strange story of the myriads of delicate teathered victims that dash against the light on misty nights.

In Eastern waters often a hundred birds will be found in the morning at the foot of the light-house, and on a light near Denmark (Heligoland), that stands in the track of one of the great European lines of bird migration, great heaps of birds are often found by the keeper in the morning. The sustaining power of birds is well shown in the fact that I have seen birds of many kinds alight on the extreme outer keys of the Florida reef. They were blown out by northers, showing that they had flown across the Gulf of Mexico. At such times they are very tame, alighting upon vessels. A friend tells me that he has often had birds alight on his boat when fishing ten miles off shore, a sparrow,

even, alighting on his head. In Los Angeles, in the Fall, when the migration has set in, the electric lights are often fatal to the birds, their bodies being found under the pole in the morning, while in a fog myriads have been seen darting about as if fascinated by the dazzling light. The headlight of the locomotive is also fatal to birds, and the engineers on the Southern Pacific and other lines frequently find evidences of contact on the glass, and dead birds have been found on the engine and track.

The San Gabriel Valley at present is affording shelter to birds that Summer in Alaska, and even farther north, and the entire country hereabouts is a veritable bird sanitarium, for which the agriculturists should be truly thankful. San Francisco Call.

Making a Home.

At a reception in Washington lately, a woman, famous in the last generation, fell under the discussion of a cotorie of her old friends, one of whom spoke of her wit and power of repartee, another of her broad, generous charity, a third of her keen instinct in reading charac-

"To me," said General P-, "she was most remarkable for her ability to make a home. Put her (as I have seen done in the west) in a log cabin with nothing but some wooden chairs, a piece of muslin, an open fire, and the odds and ends which she had stored in her trunk, and she would turn it in a few hours into a charming dwelling-place. Of all her gifts, that was to me the most attractive and womanly."

An American who saw in his youth an Englishwoman pre-eminent at that time for her learning and genius, was ques-tioned as to his impression of her. "She overwhelmed me with her knowledge; her broad, liberal views and her philanthropy opened a new world to me. Yet the most distinct recollection I have of the visit is the torn and dirty tablecloth, the greasy carpet, and the ashes strewn half-way across the floor."

Carlyle, who had been used to coarse surroundings in his early home, was deeply impressed by the refinement, the pretty "bits of plenishing," the gentlehood, in the home of the woman he afterwards married; and the most pathetic part of his wife's history is her heroic effort to give this dainty charm to the rough dwelling in which he placed

There is no trait in the Englishman stronger than his love of home, and hence he is apt to value in woman the quality of "making a home" above all others. The sailor's wife "makes the hearth clean," to show her joy at his return. It is the "household motions" of Wordsworth's ideal women that are "light and free," and all Shakspeare's lovable heroines are domestic women.

"Let me see your home, and I will tell you what you are," the Russian Paulovitch says to his countrywomen. Our American girls, in their zeal for music, art, or it may be authorship, are sometimes apt to forget this. They leave the oversight and the details of housekeeping to servants, forgetting that the soiled tablecloth and greasy carpet tell tales of character as loudly and emphatically as do neatness and

They forget, too, that while their picfure or song or story may prove a failure, a dainty, cheerful home is a poem which any woman may give to the world, and one which all men can understand and will certainly take to heart.—Youth's Companion.

Female Education and Health.

It may not generally be known that the alumnæ of the more important centers of female higher education in this country have an organized intercollegiate association for the promotion of woman's education and the study of questions regarding her training. This association has justified its existence, if justification were necessary, by the inquiries which it has made regarding the health of those women who have pursued college courses. The importance of the results thus obtained has led to their incorporation in the "Current Report of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau. For the first time the discussion is taken from the a priori realm of theory on the one hand, and the hap-hazard estimate of physician and college instructor on the other. The returns have the value of all good statistics; they not only enable us to come to some conclusion upon the main point discussed, but they are so full and varied that they suggest and mark the way toward the discussion of a large number of other hardly less important questions. The figures, in short, call up as many problems as they settle, thus fulfilling the first requisite of

iruitiul research. Pursuing this line, we shall first state the general character of the investigation followed and conclusions reached; and, secondly, isolate a few special problems for more detailed though brief treatment. The result may be summed up in the words of the report, as follows: "The female graduates of our colleges and universities do not seem to show, as the result of their college studies and duties, any marked difference in general health from the average health likely to be reported by an equal number of women engaged in other kinds of work. It is true that there has been, and it was to be expected that there would be, a certain deterioration in health on the part of some of the graduates. On the five." Then I'll make 'em four, I'll and Onega would be mere pools, mounprovement in health for a like number was reported, showing very plainly that we must look elsewhere for the causes of the greater part of this decline in health during college-life. If we attempt to trace the cause, we find that this deterioration is largely due, not to the requirements of college-life particularly, but to predisposing causes natural to the graduates themselves, born in them, as it were, and for which collegelife or study should not be made responsible. ''-John Dewey, in Popular Science Monthly for March.

Red Snow.

Even to-day the wild theories about the red snow are not yet ended. Seeing that the young spores of the algae move incessantly backward and forward in the water, the idea arose that they were animaculæ, and red snow only the lowest form of animal life. By degrees, however, it came to be an accepted fact that this voluntary motion does not belong exclusively to animal life, and the young spores of the lower plants, although they move freely about in the water, and are plentifully provided with fine hair-like threads like the real in the neighborhood for money to buy fusoria, still remain plants, and never turn into animals, and thus the plant nature of the "snow blossom" was finally settled. The red snow algo found on the Alps, Pyrenees, and Carpathians, and also on the summits of the North American mountains as far down as California, is not, however, such a determined enemy to heat as its having its home in the ice region would imply. It the Arctic circle, as well as on our mountains of perpetual snow, especially on Monte Rosa, the red snow is seen in summer like a light rose-colored film, which gradually deepens in color, particularly in the track of human footsteps, till at length it turns almost black. In this state, however, it is not a rotten mass, but consists principally of carefully capsuled "quiescent spores," in which state these microscopic atoms pass the winter, bearing in this form the greatest extremes of temperature. Some have been exposed to a dry heat of a hundred degrees, and were found still to retain life-bearing properties, while others, again, were exposed with impunity to the greatest cold known in science. This proves that the productive organs in a capsuled state can bear vast extremes of temperature without injury; a significant fact, in which lies the secret of the indestructibility of those germs which are recognized as promoters of so many diseases. - Chambers' Journal.

Mrs. Senator Stanford recently received a letter from a Chicago woman saying that as Mrs. Stanford was now in mourning she could not make a better use of her ball-dresses and gowns of a similar description than by sending them to the writer. "I belong," she continued, "to the genteelly poor class who are compelled to present an appearance out of all proportion to their limited incomes. By complying even partially with my request you will

WIT AND HUMOR.

Property-holder - "Hey, wake up there! I think there's a burglar in my house." Weary officer---Well, you've Weary officer--"Well, you've got gall to wake a man out of a sound sleep to tell him what you think."-Judge.

notices on four leading business men of Carson Nev., that they will cease to trade with men who take active part in the anti-Chinese movement. -- San Francisco Bulletin. A Kansas man is sawing wood in the

The Chinese at Carson have served

navy-yard at Washington. Thus the unexpected happens. He went there for a post-office commission and, up to date, can only say: I came, I saw."-Boston Record.

"Some one in England has put the Salvation Army into a novel." This must be an agreeable change for the army. Heretofore the rule seems to have been to put it into a station-house. -Norristown Herald. Wife (looking over the paper)-"I

see that Cotopaxi is experiencing some internal disorders." Husband (indifferently)-"I'm glad of it. Now that we have American opera we are perfectly independent of those foreign artists."-A family dialogue: Paterfamilias-"My boy, I shall have to punish you for breaking this vase." Sister Nell—"He didn't break it, papa!" Paterfamilias—

'How do you know?" Sister Nell (triumphantly)—''I saw him didn't!''—Bos-Twelve lawyers stood at the windows in the Circuit Court room recently watching a sparrow-bawk plucking the feathers from a sparrow which he had

captured for his breakfast. The scene

was very interesting to the attorneys .-

Warsaw (Va.) Heratd. The Squire-"Have you engaged your new curate yet, Mrs. Whippynham?" The rectoress—"No; it's rather difficult. You see, Mand and Ethel insist on his being a good lawn-tennis player, and they won't stand what they call a 'duffer." "-London Punch.

Mrs. Dusenbury-'O, dear, I'm so worried about my catsup." Mr. Dusen-bery-"What's the matter with it? Can't give it away?" "No, I can't keep it from working. Do you know of any way to stop it?" "A very easy one, my dear. Just send it to congress."—Philadelphia Call.

Charles Egbert Craddock remarks in a recent work that "A star of abnormal glister might palpitate with some fine supernal thrill of dawn." Is it possible that a residence in the suburbs of St. Louis has affected Charles Egbert Craddock's style? Down there they call the sort of thing quoted eloquent writing.-Chicago Tribune.

"There is a good deal of religion in nature," solemnly remarked a young Aberdeen clergyman calling upon a lady of his congregation recently. "There is," was the quiet reply. "We should never forget that there is a sermon in every blade of grass." "Quite true. We should also remember that grass is cut very short sometimes.'

A citizen stepped into an up-town drug-store and called for a couple of pills which he swallowed. "How much?" he asked. "Fifty cents, sir." "Fifty cents! Why, the druggist on the block below never charged me more than northern Russia, lakes to which Ladoga drive that man out of business if I have to sell goods at cost."-Harper's Bazar.

Never do anything hastily. A man at Atlanta, Ga., after the prohibition triumph in that city sent clear to Newark, N. J., and paid \$50 for a mad dog before learning that whisky is not used as an antidote in hydrophobia. He might have sent to Texas and got a snake for 10 cents that would have been of some account to him.—Brooklyn

Stockton Mother (reprovingly)--"And doesn't my little boy ask foo rudely? Trive me this' and 'Give me that' won't do, my son. How can you justify such impoliteness?" Atherton (suddenly reminded) — "Why, munnner, you'seff learnt us Just as I am, without one please." The quotation being inapplicable, the petitioner was remanded. - California Maverick.

First Tramp-"Tve got a brilliant scheme to raise the wind." Second Framp—"Let's have it." "You and I go along the street and when we get in a nice benevolent neighborhood you fall down with a spasm or heart-disease, or something of that kind, and I'll strike medicine. See? "Yes, I see, but—what do I get?" "O, you get sick."—Philadelphia Call.

An Elk Neck girl drew a Delaware young man fifteen miles to see her last week, snow-banked roads and all. He had a pretty hard time of it between riding in the carriage, riding on the horse's back, and, discarding both horse and carriage, going it on foot. But he got there. When a man starts to see an Elk Neck girl he always does "get there"-he is bound to-and that settles it.—Elkton (Md.) News.

Woman (to tramp)—"If you'll shovel off the sidewalk, an' saw that pile o' wood, an' pump a tub o' water, an' fill the wood-box, I'll give ye a cold bite when you get through." Tramp (sadly) -"Madam, if I were to put anything cold on my stomach after all that exercise I would have a fit of indigestion that would stagger the whole medical profession. I am not an ostrich, madam, nor an Englishman. Good morning."

Distinguished Englishman (to host who has given a dinner to him)-"Who is that fine-appearing man over near the door?" Host-"Prof. de Legge." Distinguished Englishman—"I haven't met him, have I?" Host—"Um—ah—let me see. I think not. [beg your pardon, my dear sir, for not presenting him before. The Professor is from Boston.' Distinguished Englishman-"O, 1 don't mind that. You know I am over here to study humanity in all its conditions.' -New York Tid-Bits.

Once upon a time a certain man got mad at the editor and stopped his paper. The next week he sold his corn four cents below market price. Then his property was sold for taxes because he didn't read the sheriff's sales. He was arrested and fined \$8 for going hunting Sunday. He then paid a big Irishman to kick him all the way to the newspaper office, where he paid for four years' English steamers.

subscription in advance, and made the editor sign an agreement to knock him down and rob him if he ever ordered his paper stopped again. Such is life without a newspaper .- Abiline (Tex.) Review.

One night Bob fell in with a fellow who was "English, you know." The latter was berating the Yankees for doing all manner of business in their shops and not following the better English plan of sticking to one branch. The next day he swaggered into Bob's shop to be shaved. Bob gave his face an extra good soaping and left him, at the same time seating himself to read. The Englishman kept quiet for a few minutes, when, seeing Bob reading, he blurted out, "Why don't you shave me, sir?" "You will have to go up street for your shave," quietly replied the barber, "we only lather here." The answer took the vim out of the cockney. —Boston Transcript.

The representative of one of the great so-called religious papers of the country called at the office of one of our large Connecticut factories and offered as a personal favor to write up the whole concern in big shape for \$1,000. The offer was declined in the same noble spirit of self-sacrifice with which it was made. Then it was renewed at \$500 (under request of secreey if accepted). This was declined, too; and the religious representative knocked himself down step by step until, while his first demand was for \$1,000, his last offer was to do it for nothing if they would take fifty copies of the paper containing the proposed article! And they wouldn't accept that; they didn't so much object to being written up, but they didn't know what to do, they said, with the fifty papers.-Hartford Courant.

Prospects of African Civilization.

The prospects of African civilization are aptly summed up in the elder Prince Gortschakoft's terse definition of the equally undeveloped vastness of Siberia as "a good bill payable at a long date." Vast as are the results achieved during the last few years, they are as nothing to the work which still remains to be done; but the outer world is at all events beginning to learn for the first time what Africa really is, and what she really needs. As lately as 1830, civilization hailed as a great discovery the announcement that "John and Richard Lander, having voyaged down the Niger from Yauri to the sea, have satisfactorily ascertained that it is not the Congo!" Even after this amazing revelation, and, indeed, almost up to the date of Stanley's famous "finding of Livingstone," the few Europeans who thought of Africa at all, thought of it as a vast sandy desert, with a floating population consisting chiefly of hungry lions and robbers more ferocious still, the latter being in the habit of "careering over the waste" on swift horses without any obvious cause for their harry, living comfortably where there was nothing to eat, and amassing stores of ill-gotten wealth where there was no one to rob.

But the great tidal wave of civilization which is now bursting into the Dark Continent has swept away these delusions at once and forever. The supposed "desert" proves to contain wide tracts of alluvial soil as fertile as the Cashmere Valley, forests vast enough to swallow up all the woods of tains as high as the stateliest peaks of the Alps or the Caucasus, and rivers forming a series of watery high-roads as magnificent as those of Siberia itself, with the additional advantage of having no winter to impede them. Indeed. the future history of Africa will be written along the lines traced by the Nile, the Niger, and the Congo, as certainly as that of Central Asia has followed the course of the Syr-Darya and the Oxus; and with these three great natural highways any survey of Africa's development must necessarily begin. - David Ker, in Harper's Magazine for March.

Hancock and Cleveland.

A New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Euquirer writes: I am reminded by Gen. Hancock's funeral of an incident at the Windsor hotel the last time I met him. It was Decoration day, 1885, in which he was the prime factor and President Cleveland a participant. Gen. Hancock came early from Governor's Island. He ordered champagne in the parlor set aside for himself and aids, and they were sipping it when President Cleveland, Secretaries Endicott and Whitney, and Postmaster General Vilas were ushered in. The president had come from Secretary Whitney's house in Fifth avenue, and they were to await at the Windsor the starting of the parade. The members of the cabinet were soon engaged in the same pleasant task as the officers. The president stood back by the big fireplace. Different members of the party engaged him in conversation. No one, however, had the courage to offer him a glass of wine, especially as the door was partly open and persons were passing and repassing who looked in to see the notables. Gen. Hancock glanced over at the president once or twice, and finally said, quite loudly, to the waiter in attendance: "Is there any water here, waiter? The president would like a glass of water.

Meanwhile he had passed a large goblet nearly full of champagne without anyone in the room paying much attentention to him. The waiter pointed out a water-set at the side of the room. Gen. Hancock went over to it, and went through the motion of pouring water into the goblet. Then he stepped up to the president and said, with a bow: "Mr. President, will you not have a glass of water? You look thirsty."

Mr. Cleveland took the glass with a smile and drank a part of its contents, thanking the general for his courtesy. It was a cleverly executed piece of strategy, hospitality, and courtesy.

Samuel Davidson of Corydon, Ind., failed to supply his family with enough wood to keep them warm. A lot of his neighbors seized him, the other evening, hitched him to a sled, and forced him to haul wood all night. When he lagged he was well whipped with limber switches.

Artificial ice is used on some of the

A CEMENT CISTERN.

How to Make a Clatern Easily and Cheaply.

A eistern, writes a correspondent to the Toronto Globe, should be made as deep and as narroow as convenience in ligging and finishing will allow. A diameter of six feet with a depth of ten or twelve feet, makes a good-sized cistern. A deep cistern will keep the water cool in summer and warm in winter, and be safer from frost. The bottom of the cistern should, for strength and for convenience in cleaning, be concaved The bottom should have about three

good coats of cement, which may be put on either before or after the eistern is calked. In some soils the sides of the eistern are plastered upon the earth. In many soils a wall of stone is often needed. For any soil I prefer a concrete wall about three inches thick for a common-sized cistern. Let the cistern be accurately shaped with a diameter of, say, six feet six inches. A curb with a diameter of six feet can be carefully set within the eistern as dug. Coarse concrete mortar can thus, by the aid of a scoop-shovel, be dropped in to fill the space between the curb and the wall of earth. After this concrete wall rises to within eight inches of the proposed surface it must be allowed to harden somewhat, when the inside curbing must be torn to pieces, and removed. In this neighborhood two segments of two feet in height are use. They can be readily removed, and can be used for many cisterns. After the curb is removed the sides should be smoothly plastered with a finer cement mortar. A person accustomed to the use of a plasterer's trowel can do this part of the work to the best advantage. The first of the work can be done by any reasonably handy person. For the top and bottom of the eistern a common three-cornered trowel answers very well. The sides of the eistern having been

firmly built by any method, the top is the next thing to be considered. Although we refer to the round form, the following method can be used with square or oblong eisterns: The first thing is to secure a cover of loose boards which shall be about three inches below the upper rim of the side walls. A pot cover that drops for an inch or two will give the idea. This cover should lay upon two or three strong scantling, which in turn are supported by strong upright posts resting upon the bottom of the eistern. Some rounding off of the corner boards to fit the edge of the cistern will be needed. Any crevices can be covered with rags, cabbageleaves, or something of that kind. Up on this "pot-cover" platform, which must be very firm and strong, we next proceed to build an even dome of fine. damp sand, tramped down hard. If sand is searce, keep it for the top outside surface. Upon the top of the dome place a circle not less than eighteen by twenty-four inches, and, say, eighteen inches deep. Of course, the top of the dome is cut down some in order to bring the lower edge of the curb in contact with the earth at all points. The dome should in a six-feet eistern rise with a regular arch about eighteen inches to the box or curb.

Now the dome should be nicely smoothed with a trowel, because this surface will moid the under surface of the distern top. Next a heavy coat of fine cement mortar should be rapidly spread over the whole top of the dome outside of the box. When this has set a second coat of perhaps coarser mortar may be put on- This should be repeated until the cover of a six-feet eistern is four or live inches thick. The top coat should be made quite smooth to earry off all surface leakage at once. When this concrete arch is completed its bottom edge will rest upon the top of the eistern rim as well as against the inside of each rim. This run is, of course, firmly supported by the earth to the outside of it. A common dinner-pail firmly imbedded in the earth, with its convex cover soldered to the pail and with a square cup on the cover will give us a good idea of the eistern. If the pail has a concave bottom from the in-

side the similarity would be greater. When the top of the eistern is firmly set, the dirt that is beneath it is thrown out by raising the crib opening. The boards, scantling, and posts are next taken out, and under the surface of the cover is swept clean. The bottom of the cistern is next cleaned and cemented if not previously done. We now

have a cistern entirely of concrete. When the concrete top is completed I would advise everyone to place a second curb outside of the first, and say three inches larger upon all sides, and fill this with concrete. By this means, when the inside curb rots, another can be dropped into its place quite easily. The outside curb can be taken away before the eistern receives its cover of earth. A concrete tube to receive the rain-conductor can be easily constructed, and should not be forgotten. I presuppose that the reader is familiar .with water-lime or hydraulic cement. As a matter of course, a strong cistern entirely of hydraulic concrete will require a good supply of water-lime and sand. A cistern such as I have described will require twenty to twenty-five bushels of the water-lime.

One day, when the picture-gallery of the late William H. Vanderbilt was open to visitors, along came a man with a glib tongue, lots of enthusiasm, and dirty hands. He posed critically before picture after picture, and his soiled hands again and again came in contact with the rich frames and even the canvases. Mr. Vanderbilt looked on askance; he did not like to say anything harsh, and yet he feared for his pictures. Finally the visitor turned to Mr. Vanderbilt, who, near by, was conversing with personal friends while he furtively watched the spotted hands and draped fingernails. "You have a wonderful gallery," the man ejaculated; "a wonderful gallery, sir. Wny, when I stood before that picture"-he pointed to a sad-faced Madonna-"when I stood before that picture, sir, I was so touched that the tears came rushing into my eves like a flood-like a flood, sir; I wept so freely," he went on, "I wept so freely that I could have washed my hands in my tears, sir; wash—" "Why didn't you?" said the millionaire calmly. The talkative man glanced at himself in spots, subsided, and fled.-N. Y. Times.



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ERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AV-FECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN It is marvellous in its results.

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Never fails to instantly relieve the most vicions attack, and insure comfortable steep. Used his inhalation, then reaching the disease direct, reinhalation, thus resolving the disease of ret. relaxes the spann, facility the free expectation,
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NERVOUS

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all democratic, were Messrs Call, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Enstis, Gray, Pugh, Vance, Voorhees, and Walthall. A number of pairs with absent senators were announced. The resolution declares it to be the sense of the senate that congress should not provide for any joint commission to consider and settle the fisheries question.

Senator Frye reported tavorably from the

Senator Frye reported tavorably from the committee on commerce an amendment intended to be proposed to the postoffice appropriation bill. It increases the appropriation for transportation of foreign mails from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000, and provides that this amount shall include cost of rail-way transit across the isthmus of Panama. The amendment further enanges the bill so as to direct the postmaster general to enter into contracts with American built and reinto contracts with American built and re-gistered steamships, whenever possible, for the transportation of any part of said for-sign mails, after legal advertisement, with the lowest respossible binder, at a rate not to exaced 50 cents a nautical mile on the trip each way actually traveled between the terminal points, provided, also, how-ever, that the argregate of such contracts shall not exceed \$600,000 of the sum hereby House,

APRIL 7 .- Debute on the other bill was

resumed in the house fo-day.

Mr. bland, of Missouri, entered a motion to recommen the bill, which motion will not voted on until the cose of the debate. He proceeded with an argument in favor of the Tree coinage of silver, and gave a re-sume of the circumstances attending the demonstration of silver in 1873. He said that it he did not believe in tree comage he would not a heve in any coinage; and no man could support himself before the counwant country on the present law. He had never ad-worsted it. He had taken it simply as a compromise, and as being better than no law at ail. He advocated it to-day, and he stood by it because he believed in free coin-age. The idea of making a metallic money of full legal-tender quanties and then himiting its coinage was an anomaly. It was an outlage on it, regainers and a disturbance to the business interests of the country.

Mr. Wortnington, of Illinois, announced himself in fave, or the free comage of silver because it would tend to increase the price of si ver bulnon and lessen the ratio

price of silver bullion and lessen the ratio between good and silver, because it would prevent the debtor from being compelled to pay his debts in dealer money than that in which he promised to pay them, and because it would put it beyond the power of any combin monto to create a corner in gold. Mr. Schin rol N wh Carolina, Mr. Mc-Rae of Arkinsas, Mr. Syms of Colorado, and Mr. Brunnio of Pennsylvama favored free comar, and Messis, Buchaman and MeAdoo of New Jersey opposed it.

April S.—In the house busday Mr. James APRIL 8.—In the house to-day Mr. James called up the silver bill. Mr. Anderson asked that at 4 6'clock an opportunity be

given to members to oil, r amendments.

Mr. Randali objected to any change being made in the orier of the house. Mr. Diable spoke in opposition to the bill. Mr. Tillman advocated unlimited coinage of Tilm in Advocated unlimited coinage of silver, and Mr. Little took the opposite view. Mr. McKenna thought that the true and lasting interests of bimetalism would not be conserved by free connace. Mr Brown spoke in support of a double standart, and vigorously combated the proposition to suspend sliver co nage. Messes, Hiscock and Hewitt opposed the bill. Mr. Bland then obtained unanimous consent to withdraw his motion to recommit the bill. Mr. James took the floor and yielded to Mr. Dibble to offer an amendment providing that unless in the meantime, through the concurrent action of the nations of Europe with the United States, silver be remonentized to July 1, 1850, then and thereafter so much of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, as authorized and directs the secretary of the treasury to purchase silver bullion and cause the same to be coined shall be suspended until further action by congress. The amendment was deteated—year 84, mays 201.

The question then recurred to the engressment and third reading of the bill, and it was decided in the negative by a vote of

PRIL 9.—The House, after the transac-tion of some routine business this afternon of some routine misness this after-noon, went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. Several bills were a read to, when the committee rose, Mr. c Nell, of Missouri, asked unanimous cons, at for the present consideration of the 101 owing resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Representa-tives of the United States carnestly sympa-thizes with the Right Hon. William E. G adstone and his associates in their efforts to scare a free parliament for the people of ireland, and congratulates the people of the harbonic mark the people of th of frehaid, and congraturates the people of that littherto undappy country on the pros-pices of an early and successful termina-tion of their long and patriotic struggle for the right of loyal see f-government. Resorved, That the Speaker of the House he attracted to forward a copy of these reso-

be airected to forward a copy of these resolutions to Mr. Glad tone.
Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, objected, and the resonations were not received. The fromse then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until

From the normal series of the construction of pension bills. At the evening session to be for the construction of pension bills. At the evening session twenty-five pension bills were passed, and a. 8:45 p. m. adjourned.

APRIL 10.—In the House bills were passed authorizing the construction of brides as roless: Across the Mississippi Elver, near Aiton, Ill.; across the west a amel of the De rolt River, to connect Bede Isle Park with the main land; across the Tennessee Eiver by the Nashville Jacksone Tennessee Eiver by the Nashville Jacksone one Tennessee River by the Nashville, Jackson and Mimphs R ilroad Company; ross the Miss ssippi River, near Keither, Lil.; aross the Hilinois and Pes Moines

River at Council Bluffs of the Resident of the Resident River at Council Bluffs of the Resident River at River at Statine City, Texas; across the St. Croix River at some accessore point between Prescott, at St. at Taylor's Falls, across the Mississen River at Willow, Minn.; across the Mississen River at St. Joseph, Mo.; across the River at Council Bluffs, Iowa; and Missouri River at Council Bluffs, Iowa; and Missouri River at Saline City, Italian Coost the Kinsas River by the Interson River at Clay or Jackson Counties, and River at Clay or Jackson Counties, and River at Clay or Jackson Counties, and River at River at River above of a res. Ma.; across the Missouri River above of a res. Ma.; across the Missouri River above of the res. Ma.; across the Missouri River above of the res. Ma.; across the Missouri River at River River Ribison, Kan.; across the Missouri River and Counties. In Alabama by the Gulf and Counties At Line Railroad Company; hounds have a Line Railroad Company; hounds have a River D. T.

Although a resident committee on rules, reported to the appointment by the part of the appointment by the part of the appointment by the feath of the action of a strate the causes and extent of the action of a strate the causes and extent of the action of a strate the causes and extent of the action of a strate the causes and extent of the action of the actions and content of the action of the acti Rivers by the New York and Council Bluffs

passes as select committee of seven inclinates to the situate the causes and extent of the committee of the reactions between railroad correct the commence of the reactions between railroad correct the result of in meter-state commence of the result of in the states of Illinois, Viscotta, Ranses, Arkanses, and Texas. The committee shall have power to send on persons and papers, to sit during the sessions of the nouse, and to visit such pinters in the preventioned states as may be asset as of the nouse, and to visit such pinters in the preventioned states as may be asset of a first direct during the present session, who such recommendations as it may decide a court to make. The resolution was industrial visitate a division.

About the first house spent the day in

Areach to the formate. The resolution was adopted a monst spint the day in this assign in riand-Romeis contest and adjourned at lote decision.

The house committee on military affairs (a-t) a green of a favor the report upon the ello R possistance Luird for the relief of a time of the soldiers of the late was of the rebelion who, having recontrols as a vetor a volunteers, received commissions as soldiers in the army, shall be pential medican mis of veteran bounty, with heavy, which were withheld from them, respectively, which were withheld from them, respectively, on he mg so commission at an impact of; provided, that all soldiers of me are war who were dissolders of me are war who were dissolders of an area war who were dissolders of an area war who were dissolders of an interval as a side ment, provided an account of the sum of the control of the army of the area of the army of the same bounce of the army of the control of the control

GENERAL MARKETS

CHICAGO.

29% 29%c.
Provisions—Mess Pork lower; April, \$9.02\(\frac{1}{2}\); May, \$9.10 \(\frac{1}{2}\)9.10; June, \$9.15
(29.15. Lard—Lower; April, \$5.85\(\frac{1}{2}\)6.85; June, \$5.90\(\frac{1}{2}\)5.10.
CATTLE—Market steady. We quote:
Extra Choice Cattle.
Cood Shipping Steers.
4.80 \(\frac{1}{2}\)5.25
Medium steers.
4.20 \(\frac{1}{2}\)4.75

Medium steers. 4.20 a 4.75
Hoos—Market firm, Sales ranged from
\$3.95 4.40 for light; \$4.35 4.50 for heavy,
Wool—Inquiry light. No active movement is looked for until the new clip begins to come in. Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and

Eastern Iowa.

Coarse, tub, 24\(\alpha\)27c: Medium, tub, 30\(\alpha\)34c; Fine, unwashed, 17\(\alpha\)21c; Medium, unwashed, 13\(\alpha\)5c; Coarse, unwashed, 22\(\alpha\)23c; Burry, unwashed, 14\(\alpha\)16c; Fine, washed, 25\(\alpha\)30c; Medium, washed, 31\(\alpha\)32c: Coarse, washed, 27\(\alpha\)28c

washed, 27(628c.
Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas and
Western Nebraska.
Fine, unwashed, 16(620c; Medium, unwashed, 20(621c; Coarse, unwashed, 20(621c.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT-Higher; No. 2 May, 901/4 a 90%: June, 91 91%: July, 91@91%.— Co.N-Quet; Mixed Western Spot, 36 3

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—Lower; Cash, 76e; May, 77c.—CORN—Firm at 36c for No. 2. OATS—Firm; No. 2 White, 31c. RYE—Dull; 64½c CINCINNATI.

FLOUR—Fair demand; Family \$8,80 m4,00, W REAT—Firm at 90c. CORN—Strong at 571/4c. OATS—Steady at 311/4c. RYE—Dulf; 16c. Provisions—Pork steady at \$10.00, Land steady at \$5.90. Bulk Meats \$3.62½ (a.5.25. Bacon \$5.90 6.10.

ST. LOUIS. WHEAT-LOWER: No. 2, Red, Cash, 863/66 861/20; May, 85/6851/20; Conn-Lower: 33 :36 April; :3 :33/60 May, OATS-Lower: cash, 804/60, Rye-Quiet; 60c.—Provisions—Pors easier; 19.80. Lard, 85/80

BALTIMORE. WHEAT—Western lower; No. 2 Winter Fed Spot and Cash, 89% 89%; May, 91% 91%. Conn—Quiet; April 45% 46%; May, 45% 45%. Oats—Western White, 39% 438; Mixed do., Sa59c.

Hints on the Use and Care of Lamps. Of all misunderstood things in daily life, the use of the kerosene lamp probably stands at the head. First, a lamp is bought and fitted for use, and then filled day after day, and after a longer or shorter period does not give as good a light as it used to; then come complaints to the oil man or grocer about the quality of the oil, when a little reason and judgment used would remedy the fault and remove the cause of complaint. If persons using a lamp would remember that the lamp is a machine combining the furnace and pump, and endeavor to learn the principle of using oil, much trouble would be saved, for while no one expects to use a large machine without learning how to work it, to the blaze, and, as there is always wick soon becomes elogged up and can not pump oil fast enough for a good new wick would have removed the cause. Then, as we burn oil out, the lightest parts burn and leave the heavy oil, and as it is filled day by day the oil gradually gets so heavy that the draft is not strong enough to pump it up, and then the oil should be all turned out of the lamp and it refilled with fresh oil. Then the burner, after a time, gets gummed up and the even flow of oil is disturbed and causes a smoky, uneven light that is very vexatious. I have had burners brought into my store condenned and a new one wanted, when by two minutes' work they were made as good as new. Then when the wick needs cutting some scrape it off, others cut it so uneven that it makes a pointy blaze, which so provokes one that he wants to condemn it. (If a little reason and thought were used in the every-day life, we would soon find that lots of our discomfort would be very easily over-come and banished, but things go on in a slipshod manner year after year, with no attempt to improve them.) But to resume, the burner is provided with a great number of small holes to provide air, to the end that perfect combustion may take place, and not to collect dust and dirt until they are all clogged up, and a smoky, bad-smelling light is the result. Now if in using kerosene we fill the lamp up with white oil every day, and once a week empty back the oil in the lamp and use a new wick, cut even and true, once a week or two weeks, and be sure the lamp burner is clean, and a clear, nice polished chimney used, we will find that the kerosene lamp is a cheap and great luxury, and not, as is often the case, a necessary

Indian Jugglers.

nuisance which has to be used for lack

of anything better. For a little care,

daily, in using lamps, makes all the

difference between luxury and nuisance.

-B. Samohl, in the Analyst.

It is a mistake, writes George Augustus Sala, to think that the snakes are always harmless which are brought round to house doors and hotels in India by the jugglers and samp-wallahs. An almost universal opinion exists that these nen extract the poison-fangs from the serpents kept in their baskets, and that anybody may approach and play with them as freely as their exhibitors. This is by no means the case, and many of the reptiles which hiss and coil about in the Indian verandahs are as deadly as any to be found in the jungle. These people tame and familiarize their snakes, especially the cobras, which are then disinclined to strike, and become quite playful and friendly, so that, unless suddenly frightened or irritated, they dart at the hand of the snake-charmer without erecting the poison-fangs or even opening their mouths. It would, however, be different and very dangerous if a stranger trifled with some of these baskated serpents, and the samp-wallahs themselves occasionally fall victims to the recklessness or confidence with which they handle their captures. The maharajah of Benares was kind enough to send the entire company of his palace foyle, of Binghampton, N. Y., was cured jugglers for our entertainment. They performed with much advoitness the usual series of Hindoo tricks. They made o duty shill receive the same the mange-tree bear ripe fruit from a seed, swallowed fire and swords, disen-

mixed together in water and drunk up A Novel Feature in Investments. three powders, red, green and yellow, one of them brought what seemed the same powders forth from his mouth in a dry state again. Then they produced a large selection of snakes, of which three were cobras, and ore of these was made to dance to the gourd and bansula, striking again and again meanwhile at striking again and again meanwhile at the hand of the performer. A doubt being expressed by semebody as to the lethal power of this creature, the chief juggler declared it was truly a dantwallah, and had his poison teeth. "If the saheb-log would supply a sheep or goat, they might quickly see whether he spoke a true word." Eventually a white chicken was produced, and seizing his chicken was produced, and seizing his cobra by the neck, the juggler pinched its tail, and made it bite the poor fowl, which uttered a little cry when the sharp tooth punctured its thigh. But being replaced on the ground the chicken bereplaced on the ground the chicken began to pick up rice with unconcern, apparently 'uninjured. In about four minutes, however, it ceased moving hither and thither, and began to look sick. In two minutes more it had dropped its beak upon the ground, and was evidently paralyzed, and unable to breathe freely. In another minute it fell over upon its side, and was dead with convulsions within ten minutes. with convulsions within ten minutes after the bite. At Pahlanpur, the snakecharmer for whom we sent to catch a serpent, said to be infesting the compound, had just died by a bite from one of his own captive snakes.

Eating Pie On a Wager.

Seven fat cherry pies, each nearly a foot in diameter, rested in as many plates in a row on a high, narrow table a Quaker City hall, Broad street and Columbia avenue, on Thursday night, says the Philadelphia Re ord. Nearly three hundred members of Apollo senate, Knights of Sparta, sat watching the pies curiously. The searce, which had just held its quaterly meeting, and got through with its business, and the senators were awaiting the announcement of the committee on amusements, of which Mr. W. J. McWaters was chairman. The pies did not suggest to them what sort of an entertainment had been prepared, but when seven hungry looking newsboys filed into the room and began also to eye the juicy pastry it was evident what was about to happen. It was eier. without the aid of knife, fork, or fingers. devoured his pie was to receive \$1 in eash in addition to the 50 cents he had been paid to enter the contest. The seven pies had been made to order, and were fairly bursting with the rich and ruby contents. Mr. McWaters tied each boys hands firmly behind his back, and then stated the condition of the match, which were that the pastry should be eaten from the plates, each boy to "go as you please," but without in any way assisting each other. If the plate fell upon the floor, and the pie did not tumble out of it, the contestant could get down on all fours and continue in the list. At a signal seven heads were ducked into seven plates, and such a devouring of cherry pie commenced as was never witnessed before in the neighanyone can use a lamp. Now, the wick ducked into seven plates, and such a is the pump to bring oil from the fount devouring of cherry pie commenced as more or less dust and dirt in the oil, the borhood. When the line of faces were prescribed it many years, says he never with soon becomes alonged in and any borhood. When the line of faces were had any medicine which gave such sat light, so a complaint is made when a tators exploded into a roar of laughter. cate the enormous mouthfuls the spec-Blood-red noses and chins and mouths with patches of pie-crust sticking all over them made such a grotesque sight that one of the stout members of the senate burst his buttons off. One of the contestants had pulled his plate off on the floor and was on his knees, biting away in a most furious manner. The contest lasted five minutes, by which time James Dougherty, a lad of 16 had eaten up every crumb, licked his plate clean, and looked like a painted devil in a pantomime. Two of the boys had lost their pastry on the floor, and the other four finished in half a minute after the champion had called "time." He was presented with a silver dollar, made a bow, said he would match himself against the town as a rapid consumer of pie, and retired with his de-

feated companions to a washtub. Two Amateur Mountaineers.

Never was there a mountain so well adapted to boys and girls as the Rigi. One day, as I was walking toward a place from which there was a good view, I heard a step behind me, and directly I was passed by a regular mountain climber. He was a tall young man, with a mighty stride. He wore a flannel shirt, with no coat or vest, but these hung at his back from a strap around his waist. On his powerful legs were knickerbockers and a pair of long red stockings, and in his hand he held a long-pointed alpenstock. Up the mountain, straight toward the highhest point of the Kulm, he went, steadily and swiftly as a two-legged steam-engine. He was such a man as we would probably meet on the snowy peaks of the Higher Alps, if we should happen to be wandering there.

Shortly after this young athlete had passed, I saw, coming down the mountain, a lady and her little boy. The youngster, about six years old, who marched behind his mother, was equipped in true mountaineer style. His little coat hung at his little back; on his little legs he wore knickerbockers and ong stockings, and on his feet a pair of hob-nailed shoes; in his hand he carried a little alpenstock. His mother was a good walker, but she did not leave him behind. With strides as long as his little legs could make, he followed her bravely down the hill, punching his sharp stick into the ground at every step, as if he wished to make the mountain feel that he was there. He was just as full of the spirit of the Alpine climber, and enjoyed his tramp quite as Nicholas for April.

Don't Give Up Yet.

It doesn't follow that a patient will die because the doctors have "given him up," or that he will recover because they promise to "pull him through." It is never too late to try the great virtues of rheumatism by it after ten years of unspeakable suffering. Mr. R. W. Mosher, druggist, of same city, certifies that he has sold over a thousand bottles tangled inextricable knots, and, having for this and other cures. of Parker's Tonic through its reputation

The whole country after having undergone a period of depression is now asking itself, what business has least been affected and uninjured?

Such a business, industry or corporation that can make a better showing now than before the crisis attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors

and is being eagerly sought for.

There is such a business, and it has here-tofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the ranche and cattle business of this great country.

Foremost amongst the strongest, richest

and most successful American Companies stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which is now offering \$500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. 10 year bonds, for subscription at 90 cash, or at par, upon a novel in-stallment feature which appeals to the furmer as well as the banker, the clerk and mechanic as well as the milliontire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will al-

The company issues certificates of indebtedness in one and five dollars, each representing an installment, and when the investor has purchased \$50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a \$100 gold bond, first mortgage, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which he can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by letter to the company's office, at 145 Broadway,

The remaining \$50 due on the bond being payable to the company in monthly installments not exceeding \$5.

The bond commences to draw interest on delivery, the same as if fully paid. In addition to which the company gives as a bonus, fee, one fully paid up share of stock

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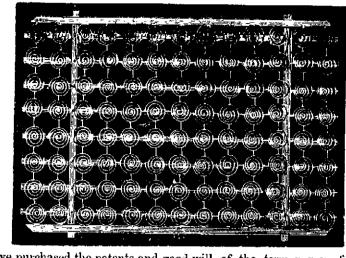
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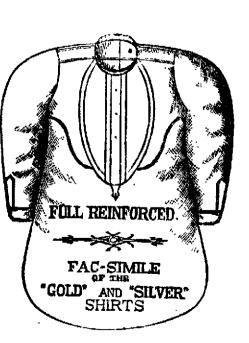
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